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SATELLITE LINK URGED FOR U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL FORCES

OW211301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Thursday satellite communications between Japanese and American warships are necessary for joint exercises or joint action in the event of emergency. Nakasone replied to opposition questioners at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee which was devoted to discussions on defense and diplomacy only. The opposition camp took up a 168 million yen (650,000 dollars) plan to equip five destroyers with equipment to monitor data from the Fleetsat satellite communication system of the U.S. Navy.

Prime Minister Nakasone said the government plans to renew the equipment in the future to those capable of not only monitoring but transmitting. The prime minister repeated his hope to maintain the 1976 cabinet decision to curb defense spending below 1 percent of gross national product.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HINTS SDI COOPERATION

OW210803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO -- The United States has not made a formal request to Japan for research cooperation in its strategic defense initiative (SDI) project, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. The official, Yoshio Hatano, told journalists the Japanese Government would study the matter if "a formal request" is made by Washington.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in recent parliamentary testimony hinted at Japanese preparedness to cooperate in the research phase of America's SDI or "star wars" project. In his talks in Los Angeles early last month with President Ronald Reagan, Nakasone expressed Japan's "understanding" of the project, described by the U.S. as being defensive in nature but criticized by the Soviet Union as being offensive weapons. Japanese and West German Government officials agreed during a meeting here earlier this week the two countries would back SDI research provided it enhanced more stable strategic balance.

NAKASONE FAVORS REVIEW OF DEFENSE CEILING

OW210425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday hinted once again that it is about time to review a 1976 government guideline keeping defense spending at 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP). Nakasone, testifying before the lower house Budget Committee, cited decisions by former senior Defense Agency officials in supporting his view for a review of the defense policy. The "1 percent" issue has been the key focus in the current deliberations at the Diet as defense outlays for fiscal 1985 are widely expected to top the barrier. Japan's fiscal 1985 defense budget represents 0.997 percent of GNP.

Two former Defense Agency chiefs, Shin Kanemaru and Asao Mihara, had envisaged the guideline to last about four to five years, Nakasone told the lower panel. Kanemaru and Mihara served as directors general of the Defense Agency in 1976-78.

Nakasone also cited the writings of a former administrative deputy head of Defense Agency, who argued that guidelines on defense outlays for the current military buildup program, also instituted in 1976, should last about 10 years.

These remarks, political observers say, indicate that Nakasone was arguing for the necessity to review the 1976 spending decision, which was set as a budget guideline for the military buildup program.

NAKASONE, KANEMARU DISMISS EARLY GENERAL ELECTION

OW201121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday ruled out a general election this year amid growing speculation that the nation may be drawn to the poll to settle a political score for Kakuei Tanaka, Japan's reputed "kingmaker." "I don't want dissolution," Nakasone said in dismissing the possibility that he may dissolve the lower house and call for a general election sometime this year. The prime minister, speaking to reporters at the Diet, was reacting to remarks attributed to Tanaka, a former prime minister, Tuesday that he does not expect an early general election this year.

Speculations have churned up within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party over the past week or so that Tanaka, who commands the most powerful faction within the LDP, may force through an early general election in a bid to force members of the "Soseikai" group to fall into line. Soseikai, a policy group allied to Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, was inaugurated earlier this month against Tanaka's wishes. Tanaka aides had charged that Takeshita, who drew 40 members of the Tanaka faction into Soseikai, had tried to form a "faction within the faction."

In an apparent conciliatory move, Tanaka met key Soseikai members Tuesday and was quoted as telling them he does not expect an early general election. When asked to comment on Tanaka's remarks Wednesday, Nakasone said he will "create an environment" to make election this year unnecessary.

The prime minister, who alone has the power to dissolve the Diet, has repeatedly said since he was reelected to office last November that he does not expect a general election this year. Shin Kanemaru, LDP secretary general, also ruled out an early general election Wednesday, arguing that there is no justification. The lower house, which has a four-year term, does not face an election until December 1987. "It is doubtful whether voters will be convinced of the need to dissolve the Diet. After all, the last election only took place less than two years ago," Kanemaru said.

Kanemaru, an influential member of the Tanaka faction, was believed to be the driving force behind the secretive "Soseikai" scheme which, political analysts believe, was designed as the power base of Takeshita's bid for the prime ministership. Takeshita, 61, is billed a "new leader" along with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, all with ambitions to succeed Nakasone as prime minister.

COMPENSATION UNLIKELY AFTER GULF SHIP ATTACK

OW210117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO -- Japan may not be able to seek compensation from whichever country over a jet fighter attack on a Kuwaiti-registered container ship which resulted in the death of a Japanese crewman, Foreign Ministry sources say. The sources said they believe that under international law, it is the Kuwaiti Government, rather than Japan, which has the right to demand compensation for the Monday attack of the Al-Manakh in the Persian Gulf.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said Japan plans to ask for compensation if there is concrete evidence to show the missile attack had been "illegal." Kenichi Fujimura, chief helmsman of the all-Japanese crew, was killed in the multiple missile attack which, according to the ship's captain, Makoto Fujisaki, came from what appeared to be an Iranian U.S.-made Phantom fighter-bomber.

The Iranian Ambassador to Japan, 'Adbol Rahim Govahi, told the Foreign Ministry Tuesday the attack, even if launched by an Iranian aircraft, "was probably a mistake."

N. KOREAN FILM CREW TO ARRIVE TOKYO 21 FEB

OW201001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO -- A group of 23 North Koreans is due to arrive in Tokyo Thursday for shooting of their country's first movie in Japan, which does not diplomatically recognize the Communist Pyongyang government. The group was probably the largest ever sent overseas by North Korea for film making, according to Korean sources here.

The sources also said the group's visit was an indication of improvement in Tokyo-Pyongyang relations which were marred by North Korea's terrorist bombing attack on South Korean Government officials in Rangoon, Burma, in 1983. This prompted the Tokyo government to deny visits to Japan by North Korean officials as part of its sanctions. The retaliatory measures were lifted last month.

During their stay until mid-April, the North Korean film stars and other staff members will travel to Kyoto and Nagasaki for the two-hour movie "Silver Hairpin," depicting a Korean who was brought to Japan to work when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule until the end of World War II.

The first joint production of North Korea and the major Korean resident organization in Japan, Chongnyon, the film has been made under direct guidance of Communist Party leader Kim Chong-il, according to the sources. Kim is regarded as likely to succeed his father, Kim Il-song, as president of the country. The film is directed by Ko Hyok-nim, a onetime resident of Japan, and stars veteran actress Mun Ye-pong, the sources said.

MITI TO PROPOSE NEW POLICY GUIDELINES, DIRECTION

OW191241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to map out a new set of policy guidelines on Japan's industry and foreign trade in the decade starting this year in place of the current guidelines adopted in 1980, MITI sources said Tuesday. The new guidelines, termed "MITI policy vision," will show a new direction of development and specify a positive role for Japan in the international community in view of a structural change in the Japanese economy since the first oil crisis, starting late in 1973. MITI will name a working group on the new guidelines in April and ask the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory body, to submit a recommendation by the end of this year, the sources said.

The present guidelines, adopted in March 1980 after the second oil crisis, call for establishment of techniques for energy conservation and new energy sources alternative to petroleum, promotion of knowledge-intensive industries and development of comprehensive economic cooperation abroad. The overriding objective is to rid the Japanese economy of its heavy reliance on petroleum, MITI officials said.

However, MITI believes the situation has since changed so much as to require new guidelines, they said. For instance, they said, there is now an oversupply of petroleum in contrast with five years ago, when soaring oil prices were considered a drag on Japan's economic growth. Moreover, Japanese industry is undergoing a structural metamorphosis with fresh potential for growth against a background of rapid technological innovation and the advent of a computerized information-intensive era. Furthermore, Japan, with an annual trade surplus of more than 30 billion dollars at present, is strongly called upon to play a more positive role in the world economy, while Japan's massive exports of such goods as cars and steel are causing serious frictions abroad amid the rise of newly industrializing countries like South Korea and Taiwan. These external factors could prove new constraints on Japan's economic growth, the sources said.

MITI REPORT CONFIRMS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASE

OW200629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO -- Japan's industrial output in 1984 jumped 11.1 percent over a year ago for the largest annual rise in eight years chiefly due to sharply expanded electric machinery industry production, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said in a confirmed report Wednesday. The mining and industrial output index for 1984 stood at 116.5 against the 1980 base figure of 100, up sharply from the 1983 index of 104.9, thanks to rising production of semiconductor elements, integrated circuits and other electronic related equipment, the report said. Last year's growth rate -- the first double-digit annual growth since 1976 -- compared with the 1983 annual gain of 3.6 percent and the largest since the identical 11.1 percent yearly rise marked in 1976, MITI officials said.

Industrial shipments in 1984 also marked a sizable 8.7 percent annual gain, compared with a 3.5 percent year-to-year rise for 1983, on favorable exports and a steady movement of domestic capital spending, the officials said. The 1984 shipment index stood at 11.4 against the 1980 base figure of 100, up sharply from the 1983 index of 103.4, it said. Manufacturing inventory at the end of 1984 rose 9.3 percent from a year ago for the first year-to-year rise in four years on rising shipments, the officials said. Last year's ratio of inventory to sales declined 4.0 percent from a year ago, according to the report. Japan's industrial production will continue its rising trend for some time backed by steady upward movements of goods for domestic final demands and exports, the officials said.

The report said that output of electric machinery industry soared 29.4 percent from a year earlier and took a contribution rate of 52.3 percent to last year's overall output growth rate of 11.1 percent. The working ratio of electric machinery industry has risen swiftly since the January-March period of 1983 and its index reached 119.2 against the 1980 base figure of 100 in the October-December period of 1984, the officials said. It pushed up the working ratio index of all manufacturing industries to 104.3 against the 1980 base of 100 in the same fourth quarter of last year, the highest index level since the first oil crisis year of 1973, the officials said. Last year's shipments for overseas markets soared 18.1 percent from a year ago, compared with a rise of 9.8 percent in 1983, on increased exports of steel ships, computers, videotape recorders and tape decks, the report said. Shipments to domestic markets rose 7.1 percent, up sharply from an annual rise of 2.4 percent for 1983, on expanded industrial output and recovering shipments of goods for domestic final demands, the officials said. Shipments of goods for domestic final demands held firm for a 4.0 percent rise from a year ago backed by steady shipments of capital goods on rising capital investment for office and factory automation and expanded videotape recorders and other durable goods shipments, the officials said. Last year's expansion of production and shipments were notably led by electronic and other high technology and electric machinery industries and indicated a rapid conversion of Japan's industrial structure, the officials pointed out.

SOUTH ARMY DEFECTOR INTERVIEWED BY REPORTER

SK210212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1218 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Meeting on the afternoon of 20 February between youth Na Il-yong, an enlisted man of the South Korean puppet army who defected to the northern half of the republic on 19 February, and a reporter of the Central Broadcasting Committee -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We warmly welcome your brave defection to the northern half of the republic, crossing the death line.

[Na Il-yong] Thank you.

[Reporter] What is your name?

[Na] My name is Na Il-yong.

[Reporter] How old are you?

[Na] I am 21 years old.

[Reporter] What unit did you belong to before you defected to the northern half of the republic?

[Na] I was an ammunition man of [word indistinct] at the firearms squad, 1st platoon, 9th company, 3d battalion, 65th regiment, 21st division of the puppet army.

[Reporter] Please tell us something about your family.

[Na] My parents and elder brother live in Seoul.

[Reporter] When were you drafted into the Army?

[Na] I was drafted into the Army on 19 September last year.

[Reporter] What did you do before you were drafted into the Army?

[Na] I worked with my brother in his store.

[Reporter] I heard that you brought some arms and gear with you when you came to the northern half of the republic.

[Na] Yes. I brought the arms and gear which I had had.

[Reporter] What is the motive of your defection?

[Na] I defected to the republic, by crossing the death line risking my life, because I became skeptical about the post-liberation society in the South, seeing the murders, robbery, demonstrations, and other social phenomena in power transitions from Syngman Rhee to Pak Chong-hui, to Chon Tu-hwan, whereas the people in the northern half of the republic are leading peaceful lives under the good rule of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

Thus I greatly admired the republic, and, while I was posted to the truce line, I became convinced, through the broadcasts [from the North] and talks with my colleagues, that the republic is a paradise on earth.

[Reporter] In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are staging a full-fledged "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, which started on 1 February and will continue until mid-April this year, openly engaging in maneuvers to prepare a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic. What do you think about the exercise?

[Na] They are saying that it is an exercise for defense. However, in view of the scale and content of the exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists, we can say that it is a preliminary war to wage an aggression against the republic.

[Reporter] Was your unit also mobilized in this exercise?

[Na] Yes. I understand that some soldiers are taking part in the exercise despite the cold weather and many other difficulties. I have heard that many were wounded and dead. It may not be wrong to say that this is a preliminary war and preparations for a war of aggression in view of the fact that this exercise is being participated in by U.S. forces from the mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa, and the Philippines.

The U.S. imperialists dislike very much the dialogue between the North and the South and their reunification. I know that they are staging the "Team Spirit" exercise to hamper the talks.

[Reporter] Though it has been only a short while since your coming to the bosom of the northern half of the republic, what is your impression of it?

[Na] I have heard in the South that if someone were to defect to the North, he would be shot to death instantly. I believed that this would not happen, but I was a little afraid when I came. However, such a fear melted like snow when I first met the KPA soldiers. The instant I came to the bosom of the republic, I was warmly welcomed. They welcomed me, saying that it was nice of me to come to them, as a brother and a fellow countryman who shared the same blood. When I was shivering from cold, after being exposed to a heavy snow, they took off their clothes and gave them to me, made a fire for me, and consoled me. At this, I realized that they are brothers sharing the same blood.

[Reporter] You may take this opportunity to express your determination to work in some way.

[Na] I firmly resolve to work, with all my strength and passion, for the reunification of the fatherland and socialist construction in this country led by the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The U.S. rascals have the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army in South Korea. Therefore, if a war were to break out, they would become only cannon fodder for the U.S. rascals. Therefore, I would like to tell my colleagues in the South that they should aim their guns at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and the U.S. imperialists, not at the North.

PAPER STRESSES INHERITING REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK160420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 15 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February editorial: "Let All of Us Become Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the Eighties by Following the Lofty Examples of Young Communists"]

[Text] Having received the slogans of the party Central Committee, our people are powerfully waging the struggle to brilliantly greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, cherishing a new fighting spirit and zeal. This rewarding advance is glorious work to make the history of our party shine and further enhance its might.

It is important in today's march for all party members and workers to fully display loyalty to the party and the leader, upholding the slogan "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties!"

The slogans of the party Central Committee include the following: "Let us more deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader by following the examples of loyalty shown by Young Communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle!" and "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties!"

The slogan "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties!" is a very good slogan reflecting our people's belief. All functionaries, party members, and workers should substantially embody the spirit of the slogans of the party Central Committee, and the party organizations should pay attention to this work to push ahead with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The work of becoming the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties is the work of preparing the people to become genuine revolutionaries, as demanded by the times, by inheriting the revolutionary spirit of Young Communists. Today's historic period during which our revolutionary cause is being perfected under the slogan of remodeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea demands that all party members and workers prepare themselves to be thorough revolutionaries who genuinely contribute to the party and the revolution. What is important herein is to brilliantly inherit the revolutionary spirit of Young Communists.

The revolutionary spirit of the Young Communists is a shining example in preparing for being genuine revolutionaries because it was formed in the unprecedentedly arduous struggle and displayed at the loftiest level. One of their ideological and spiritual traits is noble loyalty through which they upheld the leader of the revolution with genuine and pure hearts and devoted everything to the single road of the revolution led by the leader.

Becoming the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties precisely means becoming true revolutionaries who devote endless loyalty to the party and the leader with the lofty revolutionary spirit of upholding Comrade Han *pyol* during the period when our revolution was pioneered.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Political Bureau Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The party organizations should conduct party work, concentrating efforts on making all cadres and party members truly uphold and follow the party and the leader with the single hearts of pure loyalty as did the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

For all party members and workers to become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties is important work to continue the Korean revolution and perfect it under the banner of the party. The inheritability of the revolution is guaranteed by the inheritance of the tradition of loyalty. Since a leader also plays a decisive role in the struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause, the revolution can be victoriously advanced and completed only when the tradition of loyalty of upholding him is inherited.

Our revolution, which began in the forest of Mt Paektu, is advancing toward a high stage under the leadership of our party center. Our party, the great organizer and guide of the struggle to complete the chuche cause, is leading our revolution to the single road of victory with outstanding wisdom and tested leadership ability.

Our people find the greatness of the party center in the prospering reality of the fatherland and the bright future of the revolution and wholeheartedly follow and uphold the party, completely entrusting their destinies to the party and the leader.

All victories and turns that have been achieved in our country are a lofty fruition of the leader's tested leadership and the people's loyalty in upholding him. To be ever-victorious in the revolutionary struggle in the future, expedite national reunification, and consummate the revolutionary cause, we should adopt as a mirror and purely inherit the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who wholeheartedly followed and upheld the leader.

Our people have brilliantly inherited the tradition of loyalty created by the Young Communists in the past. Loyalty to the leader proceeds from his greatness and is inherited because of it. Thanks to the greatness of our party and the leader, the traits of loyalty, which were achieved in the pioneering period, have been continuously retained along with the times and have been brought into full blossom.

Under the slogan "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties!" a mass movement has been powerfully waged and indoctrination work has been carried out briskly through revolutionary films. As a result, a great advance has been achieved in our people's ideological and spiritual traits. Today, our society is overflowing with the traits of living like Young Communists and of upholding the party and the leader. Reality confirms the vitality of our party's slogan on following and learning a lesson from the revolutionary spirit of Young Communists.

The constant development of our party and the revolution and the prevailing situation demand that the work of inheriting the noble spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs be carried out better. Our party has brilliantly realized the work of consolidating its ranks organizationally and ideologically. As a result, its might has been strengthened unprecedentedly.

How fully our party's might is demonstrated depends on how much noble belief the functionaries and party members have in following the party, their attitude, and how confidently they push ahead with the party's idea and theory. A key to further strengthening the party is found when all party members and people prepare themselves to be genuine revolutionaries who uphold such a true and thorough stand and attitude as that taken by the revolutionary martyrs.

We are carrying out socialist construction under an extremely strained situation. What is most important in defeating the enemy's challenge, which is becoming outrageous with each passing day, and in accelerating socialist construction is to uphold the party center with an invincible revolutionary spirit and unite around it as an impregnable fortress. The invincible unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks around the party is a stout stronghold which appalls the enemy and defends the Korean revolution as a steel wall.

When the intentions of the party and the leader are implemented with the spirit of the revolutionary martyrs who devoted their youth and lives to fighting, the enemy's desperate maneuvers can be defeated and every difficult revolutionary task can be realized brilliantly.

All party members and workers should deeply recognize the great significance of the slogan "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties!" and constantly discipline themselves. The party organizations should ceaselessly deepen the work of implementing this slogan. A basic factor in becoming the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties lies in cherishing a noble attitude and stand of genuinely believing in, following, and upholding the leader of the revolution.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs created lofty ideological and spiritual traits, such as the spirit of devoting themselves to the revolution, the spirit of sacrificing themselves, the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in fulfilling revolutionary duties, the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, the strong spirit of not yielding their revolutionary fidelity under any adverse circumstances, and a burning hatred of the enemy. We should follow these traits in all aspects and, in particular, follow and learn from a correct viewpoint and stand toward the leader of the revolution, a basis of the traits.

As shown by the feature film "Star of Korea," the attitude of upholding the leader taken by Young Communists, including Comrades Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, was matchlessly strong, sincere, and pure. At a time when the future of the revolution was dim, they, who followed the great general with pure faith and conscience, sought no practical purposes, such as any honor or fame. This purity was shown by the spiritual attitude of Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who said, even at the last moment: Because loyalty to the great General Kim Il-song is the only source of all creations in our fatherland, it should be on honor, prompted by conscience, rather than obligation, and everyone should heartily accept it as the most precious thing in life.

This is an immutable law which the revolutionary fighters should abide by for the destiny of the fatherland and the happiness of the generations to come, and is a clear manifestation of the purity of the attitude of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, who upheld the leader. Our functionaries and workers should concentrate their efforts on grasping the loftiness of this attitude in preparing themselves to be invincible fighters of the eighties.

To become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties, it is, above all, important, to recognize that they should discipline themselves as the party's revolutionary fighters by genuinely following the examples of the revolutionary martyrs. It is easy to shout the slogan "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties!" However, without continually disciplining ourselves with great self-awareness, it is impossible to put the slogan into practice. Our functionaries and workers should deeply recognize that only when they consciously make efforts to become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties can they truly serve the party's cause and constantly bring the revolution into full blossom, and should sincerely carry out this work.

We have studied much to learn from the spirit and mettle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, and have grasped many things. However, no one can be satisfied with or boast of the results of this work. Only those who make sincere efforts with the stand that everyone, whether he has been engaged in the revolution for a long time or for a short time, can discipline himself as a genuine revolutionary fighter of the eighties.

We take every opportunity, in conducting work, studying, and living, to follow the examples of the revolutionary martyrs. Even when we study, listen to a lecture, or struggle to follow the examples of heroes in films, we should follow and learn from the loyalty shown by the revolutionary martyrs and make sincere efforts to embody it in conformity with the realistic demands of the 1980's.

What is also important in becoming the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties is to thoroughly embody the examples of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs through practical activities. The Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties are fighters who thoroughly implement the party's intention through an unyielding struggle. Those who unconditionally carry out the tasks which the party wants to settle in important fields, such as the fields of mining, the metal industry, transport, and the production of the people's consumer goods, and at all posts of socialist construction, including the nature-remaking battlefields, are genuine revolutionaries who truly uphold the party and the leader.

The functionaries in the economic field should demonstrate an invincible fighting spirit and do well in conducting economic management and commanding production, to implement the party's economic policy; the scientists and engineers should do well in actively contributing to technical innovation and scientific development; and the officers and men of the People's Army should do well in defending the posts of the fatherland as a steel wall. This is precisely loyalty to the party and the leader.

All functionaries and party members should become the standard-bearers of shock brigades which pass through fire and water to implement the intention of the leader. The party organizations should actively appraise and support these faithful, meritorious persons so that everyone can prepare himself to be an absolute advocate for and resolute defender and executor of the party's policy.

How functionaries and the working people should carry out their revolutionary duties is closely related to how heavily they regard the trust bestowed upon them by the party. Trust in functionaries and the working people by the leader is a lofty honor that they can receive only when they sincerely and honestly work for the party and the people. This can be guaranteed only by their sincere and honest practical acts.

We should devote all thoughts and activities to repaying the trust and expectation of the party and the leader with practical success in work by emulating the examples set by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who devotedly carried out the task assigned by the leader, regarding it as their great faith and honor. In order to make all functionaries and working people the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties, it is important for party organizations to carry out this task in a more substantive manner.

First of all, we should continuously deepen the indoctrination work of inculcating the traits of the revolutionary martyrs into the masses in close combination with the fundamental indoctrination work. In order to become the Kim Hyok's and the Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties, we should possess the same outlook on the world that they possessed. This depends on the proper conduct of the fundamental indoctrination work.

Party organizations should not only inculcate into the masses the lofty traits of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs through materials and portrayal, but also inculcate them into the masses in detail and in a principled manner. In particular, they should more deeply inculcate the principles of the revolution and the greatness of the party and the leader into the masses. In this way, we can foster more thorough and strong revolutionaries and the sincere patriots required by the eighties.

Party organizations should also properly continue the indoctrination work through works of literature and art, including films. Many art films, including "The Star of Korea," "One's First Trip," "The Frontline Road," and "The Revolutionary Song," which have been produced under the leadership of the party, are textbooks and examples for the ideological indoctrination which define the value and happiness of the life of revolutionaries. The films have touched a string in our hearts, because of the pure and invariable faith and loyalty of the protagonists.

Party organizations should deeply recognize that the ideological indoctrination work through films exerts great influence and vitality upon the masses and should deepen this work through various forms and methods. Party members and working people should not see films merely once or twice, but repeatedly so that they can study them thoroughly. In particular, even when they see a film just to lead a cultural life, they should have the clear purpose of studying the spiritual world of the revolutionary martyrs depicted in the film and try to deeply understand and master the spiritual world. This is very important.

Revolutionary songs are also important materials for revolutionary indoctrination work. As early as the twenties, the song "The Star of Korea" was reverberating amid the aspiration of history to uphold Comrade Hanbyol [Kim Il-song] as the guiding star. Likewise, today too the emotional songs echoing the spirit of the times to complete the revolutionary cause, following the party and the leader, are continuously reverberating to the world.

Many songs, including "A Thousand-ri Following the Leader," "A Thousand-ri Following the Party," "Our Faith Is One," and "We Will Traverse Only One Road Eternally," have properly depicted our people's firm faith to share their fate with the party by following the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

When we sing a song, we should understand the deep and lofty meaning involved in it and make it our own faith. At the same time, the party organizations and organizations of the working people should make every effort so that such an indoctrination work can be more properly carried out among party members and the working people.

In various mass movements, including the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example set by the unheralded heroes, we should also continuously hold aloft the slogan, "Let us become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties." Party organizations should see to it that this slogan is thoroughly implemented in various mass movements.

The revolutionary spirit which was created at the dawn of the Korean revolution is the major content of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party and is the infinitely valuable ideological and spiritual asset for the future of the revolution.

By constantly grasping the work of inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary martyrs, we should inherit this asset forever, generation after generation. The basic guarantee for this lies precisely in upholding and following the leadership of the party center.

Our party is the great guide leading the struggle to inherit the revolutionary tradition and to advance and complete the chuche cause. All functionaries and working people will brilliantly carry out the lofty duty of the era to uphold the party and the leader and to complete the chuche cause to the end by inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

WPK HOSTS GATHERING FOR PRC EMBASSY OFFICIALS

SK210812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- The International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a friendship gathering with officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on February 20 on the lunar new year. The gathering was attended by Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director, of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Wu Liangpu and his embassy officials were present on invitation.

The attendants saw the documentary film "Unofficial Visit of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China" and a feature film. Then followed a party. The party was addressed by First Vice-Director Hyon Chun-kuk and Charge D'affaires ad interim Wu Liangpu.

The attendants toasted the militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR'S TALYZIN

SK210418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 19 (KCNA) -- N. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on February 19 met Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun visiting the Soviet Union at the head of a Korean Government economic and trade delegation. Present there were the members of the delegation and the minister-counsellor of the Korean Embassy in Moscow. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Earlier the Korean minister of foreign trade had been met by Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

PAEK HAK-NIM ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

SK202345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- N. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, hosted a reception at his embassy Wednesday evening on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Invited there were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk, Maj. General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and officials concerned.

Speeches were made by Ambassador N. Shubnikov and Comrade Paek Hak-nim at the reception. The attendants raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. Gennady Tarasov, Soviet consul in Chongjin, arranged a cocktail party and a film show on February 19 on the anniversary.

YI TAE-HO FETES OUTGOING POLISH NNSC MEMBERS

SK210409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- Maj. General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, hosted a reception on February 19 for Henrik Rjepkowski, outgoing Polish member, and Marian Koper, new Polish member, of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC]. Invited to the party together with the Polish members were the CPV member of the KPA-CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission and members of the CPV liaison office and the Czechoslovak, Swedish and Swiss members of the NNSC. Speeches were made at the reception which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS POLISH COAL MINE EXPERTS

SK210408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Son-san, premier of the Administration Council, on February 20 met and had a friendly talk with the Polish coal mine experts staying in our country. Present there were Choe Kwan-yong, minister of coal industry, Yim Ki-song, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and Seweryn Gierus, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. Premier Kang Song-san arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION

SK210422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on February 20 met and had a friendly talk with the Cuban Government trade delegation headed by Jose de la Fuente Menender, vice-minister of foreign trade. Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song-pom and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas.

Commodities Protocol Signed

SK202337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of Korea and Cuba for 1985 were signed in Pyongyang on February 20. It was signed by Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade of the DPRK, and Jose de la Fuente Menender, vice-minister of foreign trade of Cuba.

CONGRESSMAN URGES U.S. TO CRITICIZE CHON'S POLICY

SK200357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA) -- A U.S. Congressman who had accompanied Kim Tae-chung home from exile urged the Reagan administration on February 17 to publicly criticize the handling of Kim's return by the South Korean authorities and their policy of suppression of democratic figures, according to a UPI report. He said that Kim Tae-chung was greeted at Kimpo Airport by plainclothes security guards, "literally thrown in an elevator" and placed under house-arrest.

Noting that "the Chon Tu-hwan 'government' denies the freedom of the press, assembly and student demonstrations," he expressed discontent with the U.S. Government's patronage of this repression. Pointing out that the Reagan administration has engaged in what it terms "quiet diplomacy" towards the South Korean puppets, he stressed: We are clearly seeing increased signs of opposition to the U.S. Government by the South Korean people. Unless we become more sensitive and responsive to that, we will encourage greater sentiments of anti-Americanism.

KIM YONG-SAM ANALYZES S. KOREAN ELECTIONS

SK201028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, was interviewed by the Seoul correspondent of the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN, reported the paper on February 18.

Analysing the results of the puppet national assembly "elections" that took place on February 12, he stressed: The "New Korea Democratic Party", a newly formed opposition party, won many votes in the "elections". This shows that the people are discontented with the present "regime" and the ruling party. The "New Korea Democratic Party", he said, demands a "constitutional amendment" for "the direct election of the president," the freedom of the press and lift of the ban on political activities. This accords with the desire of the people.

Holding that "a peaceful 'change of power' must be realised", he warned that if things went on like this, the present "regime" would "meet the same end" as the former dictators. Calling for democracy in society, Kim Yong-sam said: "I would readily die tomorrow, if it were for democracy." "For democracy, a struggle for this must be waged".

SOUTH OPPOSITION FIGURE CALLS ELECTIONS 'FRAUD'

SK200339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA) -- Cho Yun-hyong, a "Democratic Korea Party" figure, protested against the swindle of the fascist clique after he failed in the puppet National Assembly "elections" February 12, running for "Songbuk constituency" in Seoul, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In his protest sent to a puppet court on February 15, he pointed out that "the 'elections' were plainly a fraud marred by voting by proxy and other irregularities in the course of voting and ballot-counting." Many unsealed ballot boxes without bearing the name of tong mark or the polling district were found at a ballot-counting booth of the "Songbuk constituency" on the 12th, offering evidences of irregularities. When the ballot-counting observer for Cho Yun-hyong, a "Democratic Korea Party" candidate, protested when he spotted them, the fascist clique brought over 30 police to the polling booth and forced him to leave there before opening the ballot box.

YI MIN-U BARRED FROM VISITING KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK210413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique prevented leading members of the "New Korea Democratic Party" from visiting Kim Tae-chung at his house on February 19, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

President of the party Yi Min-u and its five vice-presidents were barred from visiting Kim Tae-chung by a police cordon in front of his house. So, they failed in their attempt to meet Kim. This outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan group evoked indignation from broad public circles of South Korea.

SOUTH'S NKDP ISSUES WIDE-RANGING DECLARATION

SK201041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA) -- The "New Korea Democratic Party, [NKDP], an opposition party in South Korea, was reported by the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN Tuesday to have held a meeting Monday in Seoul, where it issued a declaration to the people.

The "New Korea Democratic Party," in its declaration, called for a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident kept in the dark, lift of ban on political activities, abolition of the "basic law on the press" and revision of all undemocratic evil laws. Its President Yi Min-u was quoted as saying at the meeting: "If the present 'regime' continues to ignore the people's will, not reflecting on its conduct, it will be sternly judged by the people and meet an unhappy end."

PREPARATIONS FOR 24 FEB PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Candidates Nominated

SK190013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA) -- Meetings of employees of industrial establishments, residents, cooperative farmers and servicemen to elect candidates for deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies of the DPRK closed on February 18 throughout the country. The meetings were held with success amidst a high degree of political enthusiasm of the electors to further strengthen the revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and powerfully demonstrate once again to the whole world the superiority of the socialist system of our country. Workers, peasants, servicemen and working intellectuals who work devotedly for the fatherland and people and for our revolutionary power, with boundless loyal hearts for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, were nominated as candidates for deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies.

Campaigns Under Way

SK210426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- Lectures and explanatory talks are going on briskly at industrial establishments, cooperative farms, residential quarters, People's Army units on the threshold of the elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea slated for February 24.

The speakers stressed that our government is a powerful and dignified revolutionary one established by the great leader President Kim Il-song and guided by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the most popular one of new type which entirely serves the masses of the working people with the chuche idea as its guiding compass.

They called upon all the electors to participate as one man in the elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies with a high degree of political consciousness and ardent patriotism to contribute to consolidating the revolutionary power as firm as a rock. Posters on elections have been pasted up in all parts and explanation of slogans, dissemination of songs and art performances are taking place on a broad scale.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING

SK170916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA) -- An enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] was held in Pyongyang on February 15. The meeting was attended by members of the Political Committee, and members, of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, and leading personages of local party organizations. The meeting discussed the agenda item on significantly greeting the 40th anniversary of the national liberation. Speeches were made at the meeting after a report was delivered by Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the KSDP.

The meeting said since its founding after the August 15, 1945 liberation, the party has discharged its mission as a democratic political party and is still firmly upholding the idea of national social democracy with independence, sovereignty, democracy, peace and defence of human rights as its basic political principle and striving for its realisation. The meeting noted that the Social Democratic Party should direct deep attention to the problem of enhancing the responsibility and role of its deputies in the people's power organs and actively conduct an election campaign for the coming elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies. It pointed to the need of positively contributing to the work for bringing about an epochal turn in realising the tripartite talks and the North-South dialogue and collaboration this year through vigorous activities for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

It called for further expanding and developing solidarity with the democratic political parties of socialist countries and social democratic parties of various countries through energetic external activities this year which greets the 40th anniversary of the national liberation. The meeting also called for effecting an epochal turn in the party work by thoroughly implementing the resolution of a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party held in December last year "on significantly greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Social Democratic Party". The meeting adopted a decision.

JOINT VENTURE STORE WITH JAPAN OPENS 18 FEB

SK181110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA) -- The Rakwon department store, a joint venture of the Rakwon Trading Company of Korea and the Asahi Company, Ltd. of Japan, opened in Pyongyang. The department store opened on February 18. The department store sells textiles, clothes, furniture, musical instruments, objects of craftwork, daily necessities, foodstuffs, etc. Shops and branch shops of joint venture also opened in Pyongyang and local areas. The joint council of the two companies arranged a banquet today at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the opening of the Rakwon department store.

GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SK190150 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] In efforts to promote the "South-South" cooperation and to counter the growing trade protectionism by industrialized countries, the government will strengthen activities at various intergovernmental organizations especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

The first such occasion will be the second-round negotiations of the Bangkok Agreement slated for May in Seoul. Through the meeting the government will try to strengthen the Third World's "bargaining power" against the industrialized countries, Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday. Since Seoul was chosen as the venue for the meeting, the government has made strenuous preparations for the "Seoul round" to be held for four days beginning May 14. The Seoul round will have an additional significance as a channel for contacts between Korea and mainland China which do not have diplomatic ties at present, the officials said.

Although China has not formally endorsed the 10-year-old agreement, it has showed interest in taking part in the Seoul session, they said quoting sources at the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) based in Bangkok. The Bangkok Agreement was initially adopted by five countries -- Korea, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Laos -- in July, 1975, and took effect in June, the following year. It was aimed at expanding trade between developing countries in the ESCAP zone through the abolition of tariffs and other barriers.

Besides China, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have been major targets for the expansion of the Bangkok Agreement membership. Two of the six ASEAN members -- Thailand and the Philippines -- have indicated their willingness to join the agreement probably during the Seoul round, the officials said.

According to them, the Indian Government which had been rather cool to the agreement has showed keen interest toward the upcoming Seoul gathering since the emergence of the pragmatic leadership of Rajiv Gandhi last year. India has urged Korea to host the expanded consultations of the agreement at an early date by drawing the participation of as many new members as possible, the officials said.

Both Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have expressed their full support for the Korean plan to make the Seoul round a good opportunity for promotion of cooperation among the developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region.

Under the same purpose of consolidating Third World collaboration, Korea has recently initiated the inauguration of a 10-member organization named the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau. The newly-formed body is joined by China, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Macao, Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Egypt in addition to Korea. Its secretariat will be set up in Geneva. The task of the multinational body will be promoting exchange of trade information among members and fighting against the numerous obstacles to the export of textile products to industrialized countries, the officials said.

The expanded consultations on the Bangkok Agreement, will focus on increasing substantial trade ties among the participating countries, the officials said. Concessional tariffs which were initially applied to 101 items will be rearranged and will be vastly increased to the effect of giving incentives to member countries during the Seoul round, they said. They said the government would explain to its regional partners during the May meeting Seoul's standing position of lowering basic tariff rates on a gradual basis.

BILATERAL TRADE CONFERENCE WITH JAPAN SLATED

SK191254 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP) -- Leading businessmen from South Korea and Japan will hold a three-day conference in Seoul late this month to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade, business sources here said Tuesday.

Yi Son-ki, executive vice chairman of the Korean Traders Association, will head a 28-member Korean delegation at the meeting, which is scheduled to begin on Feb. 26, the sources said. The sources did not elaborate, however, about the Japanese delegation.

At the meeting, the Korean side is expected to negotiate for a reduction in Japan's bilateral trade surplus, which has continued to grow in recent years, the sources said. As a way of reducing the imbalance, the Korean side will probably urge Japan to further open its domestic market to Korean products.

Japan last year disclosed its open-door policy, designed to help foreign companies, mostly from Asia, make greater inroads into the Japanese market. Korean trade officials have complained, however, about Japan's continuing use of stringent trade barriers against Korean-made products.

The participants are also expected to discuss the possible exchange of trade missions to increase Korean exports to Japan, the sources said.

In 1984, Korea's trade deficit with Japan totaled more than three billion U.S. dollars, more than double Korea's entire trade deficit of 1.4 billion dollars registered in the year.

KOREAN, BURMESE MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

SK210310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, Feb. 21 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho met with Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing in the Burmese capital of Rangoon Wednesday to discuss closer cooperation, including sports exchanges, between the two countries, the Korean Embassy in Rangoon said Thursday.

In a telephone interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, the embassy said that Yi delivered Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter to Burmese President San Yu through Hlaing. The letter included an invitation for the Burmese president to visit Korea as well as Chon's pledge to promote bilateral relations between Seoul and Rangoon.

Following a series of talks with Burmese Government leaders, Yi attended a goodwill soccer match between a Korean team and a Burmese select squad, held in Rangoon Wednesday, according to the embassy.

Yi was on a one-month Middle East tour -- of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Jordan -- when he stopped over in Rangoon.

The aim of his travel is the pursuit of sports diplomacy in preparation for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul.

NORTH ATTEMPTING TO BLOCK SPORTS EVENTS IN SOUTH

SK210639 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 21 (OANA-YONHAP) -- In an effort to obstruct the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul, North Korea has desperately sought to host and participate in international sports events of the communist bloc, a report from the (South) Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) said Thursday.

The KASA report said that the communist regime hosted international championships in 1984 in table tennis (July), in women's volleyball (June), in judo (June), in socialist youths soccer (June), artistic gymnastics (June), in boxing (August) and in shooting (October).

The report on 1984 international sports information said that the North, which joined the Soviet-bloc nations' boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics, had expanded the Pyongyang table tennis championships, in which seven to eight East European nations used to participate to a 12-nation event. That event was projected as the first event of the "Friendship '84 Games."

It has also invited the vice president of the International Table Tennis Federation to the Pyongyang championships. In addition, the North actively participated last year in international tournaments in volleyball and wrestling in Bulgaria, military shooting in Czechoslovakia, boxing in Romania and various other communist-bloc sports events in a bid to earn the bloc's sympathy in its attempts to obstruct or disturb the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

DJP READY TO HOLD POLITICAL DIALOGUE WITH NKDP

SK170113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is ready to accept opposition demands for political development to the maximum extent, party sources said yesterday. The sources said the DJP is willing to conduct meaningful political dialogue with the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP].

The party's position was made known when top DJP officials delivered an analysis of the recent election results to President Chon Tu-hwan Friday and briefed him about the realignment of relations between the ruling and opposition camps. The sources said that Kwon Ik-hyon, DJP chairman, recommended to the president that the government take "drastic steps to revitalize national politics."

In order to blunt opposition criticism about the present lineup of the ruling camp, Kwon was reported to have suggested that more DJP officials with a civilian background be appointed to higher posts in the cabinet, the party and the National Assembly. The ruling party, meanwhile, will heed opposition demands for political progress to ensure political stability. The opposition has called for, among others, lifting the political ban on 14 former public figures and direct presidential elections.

The planned cabinet reshuffle is expected to be undertaken before or after the new year's day, which falls on Wednesday. The ruling party is due to realign its hierarchy late this week. Kwon disclosed that key officials of his party will tender their letters of resignation to President Chon Saturday to give him wide latitude in shuffling the party leadership. Chon concurrently serves as head of the DJP.

Government party officials are inclined to reform its operation by making the decision-making process of the party more democratic.

Party officials said the caucus of party lawmakers and the Central Executive Council will be given more responsible roles.

Many of the newly elected party lawmakers have said they wanted to gain greater access to the decision-making process so as to better serve their constituents.

But the ruling camp appears divided over how to cope with the altered political picture created by the emergence of the NKDP as the nation's major opposition force.

The differences of opinion were apparent during a meeting Friday night of six key government and DJP officials.

Some participants reportedly argued in favor of drastic reforms in many aspects of handling cabinet and ruling party affairs. Although the party lost little in terms of seats and popular votes, they pointed out that the party did fall behind the hardline opposition NKDP in big cities such as Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju.

Others on hand at the two-hour meeting, however, asserted that the election was not a defeat for the party and thus no drastic steps are in order.

The six officials agreed to continue talks over how to cope with the postelection political situation. They included DJP Chairman Kwon, Secretary General Yi Han-tong, floor leader Yi Chong-chan, chief policymaker Chong Suk-mo and No Tae-u, who recently joined the party. No heads the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DETAIN THREE POLICEMEN

SK160025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] About 300 Seoul National University students held three plainclothesmen hostage inside their school campus for about two hours and 30 minutes yesterday.

The incident occurred around 3 p.m. when more than 500 university students ended an hour-long antigovernment demonstration in front of the school's library building.

The three policemen were among the 10 officers from the Kwanak Police Station who have been monitoring the students' activities inside the campus.

They were caught while trying to lead away Kim So-yong, 23, chief organizer of the rally, following the demonstration.

The other seven policemen left the campus without being caught by the students, witnesses said.

The students released the three officers around 5:30 p.m.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE FINANCE MINISTER -- Seoul, Feb 21 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government appointed Assistant Finance Minister Chong Yong-ui as the new vice finance minister on Thursday. Chong succeeds Chu Pyong-kuk. [Excerpt] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT 21 Feb 85 SK]

UNEN URGES 'REASONABLE COMPROMISE' IN ARMS TALKS

OW182330 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 18 (MONTSAME) -- Twenty-odd days are left before Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments start in Geneva, writes the Mongolian daily UNEN.

The Soviet position has been clearly expounded in the replies of Soviet party and state leader K. U. Chernenko to an American CNN TV correspondent. The Soviet Union has confirmed its readiness to conduct the new dialogue in a serious and business atmosphere strictly adhering to the agreement achieved on the aims and subject of the talks, which as the Soviet leader noted, gives a good chance for serious and fruitful consideration of the questions of preventing the arms race in outer space as well as on earth.

The position of the American side, which can be judged by the U.S. President's statements, offers little for optimism, if at all. As Reagan has recently stated to a NEW YORK TIMES, correspondent, irrespective of the course of the Geneva talks, the United States will continue "scientific researches" in the field of developing a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space based elements. Regardless of the forthcoming dialogue, U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles will be further deployed in West European countries. Could such actions be qualified as preparation "for the dialogue"?

The successful outcome of the talks, if it is really desired, requires from each of the parties good will and readiness for reasonable compromise and a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, the daily stresses.

UNEN COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S., PRC POLICIES

OW150833 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 14 (MONTSAME) -- The U.S. Administration is taking advantage of material and spiritual values of mankind with an eye to carrying out its policy "from the position of strength", thus posing an immediate danger to the civilization on our planet, says the national daily UNEN in a signed commentary.

The U.S. criminal policy is not only condemned by the progressive forces of the world, but by the U.S. NATO allies, the commentary notes. Greece, for instance, said that it did not agree, from the very beginning, to the deployment of U.S. nuclear weaponry in its territory and such stands are by [words indistinct] Holland, Canada and New Zealand. Strange is, however, the fact that the ruling circles of China are increasingly linking up with the present U.S. Administration, the paper points out. The expansion of military alliance of Washington and Beijing can not but give rise to concern and anxiety of the people in Asia and the world over.

John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff committee has recently visited China. During the talks with Chinese military and state leadership, questions of U.S. warships' calls to Chinese ports and of delivery of U.S. weaponry to China were discussed. The visits of C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary and other highly-placed U.S. officials of the Reagan administration to China have had the same objectives in view, says the paper. Washington does not disguise its interest in strengthening the Chinese Army as a stand-by in the realization of the U.S. designs in Asia.

What is the policy of China in relation to the socialist countries in Southeast Asia, and other countries emerged along the road of development and social progress? Let's take concrete examples: China does not stop gross interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan and continues supplying Afghan counterrevolutionaries with weapons. This has been proved anew in the letter sent from the PDPA CC to the [words indistinct] Communist Party, Central Committee.

Another one: The Beijing leadership is intensifying hostile acts against Socialist Vietnam. They are threatening "to teach Vietnam second lesson." All this corroborates the criminal nature of the Chinese ruling circles' foreign policy. This course takes its root in the internal policy of the People's Republic of China. The "open door" policy of the Chinese leadership has paved the way for the capital of imperialist countries to flow into the economy of China, and for establishing partnership relations with most reactionary forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism, NATO countries and Japanese militarists. The Chinese leadership is obviously annoyed by "socialism" in the country, stresses the commentary.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS PRC HOSTILITY TO SRV

OW200055 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 19 (MONTSAME) -- Beijing is again threatening socialist Vietnam. As a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of China said recently to an AFP correspondent, China is going to "teach Vietnam a proper lesson". China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian uttered similar threat some time ago in Singapore, a Mongolian radio commentator writes. What has caused such a pronounced hardening of Beijing's position in relation to Vietnam? According to foreign press, it is caused by the grave military failures suffered by Polpotivites -- Beijing henchmen -- on the Thai-Cambodian border. By routing counterrevolutionaries, the Cambodian Army and Vietnamese volunteers are making a worthy contribution to stabilizing the situation in Indochina as well as in Southeast Asia as a whole, the commentator goes on.

Beijing is going far to push ASEAN countries to a military confrontation with Indochina countries. However, Chinese leaders are running into serious obstacles on this road. To start with, influential circles in ASEAN countries are not interested in aggravating relations with their neighbours and are inclined to having a dialogue with them for solving disputed problems including the so-called "Cambodian problem", the commentator notes.

The grounds for a fruitful dialogue on this issue have already been created. Indochina countries propose to settle the question of withdrawing Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia (which the ASEAN countries are striving for) simultaneously with the removal of the bloody Pol Pot clique -- the Beijing henchmen -- from the political arena. However, being aware of this plan acceptable for the six ASEAN states, Beijing has done everything to hinder the constructive discussion of that plan and save the Polpotivites, the commentary underscores. They in Beijing are speaking about "teaching Vietnam a second lesson". The attempt of the "first lesson" was made six years ago. On 17 February 1979 China unleashed an armed attack on socialist Vietnam, who was helping the Cambodian people to get rid of the Pol Pot bloody tyranny. However, that attempt ended with the aggressors themselves having been taught a lesson -- a good one to be remembered long. Nonetheless, they are again raising hand to Vietnam. Apparently this is the result of the close coordination of actions between Beijing and Washington and their agreements which inspire Chinese leaders and push them to adventurous steps, the Mongolian radio commentator underlines.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT DENOUNCES THAILAND

BK201306 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1152 GMT 20 Feb 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 20 -- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has condemned Thailand's military involvement with the Khmer reactionaries. It says in a statement issued Wednesday:

"Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, at a press conference in Bangkok on February 11 following the special meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers, fanatically called on the United States, China and Western countries to increase military aid to Pol Pot and his clique. More serious still, the Thai foreign minister strongly and overtly declared that his country firmly promised to respond to the ASEAN's call.

"It is a known fact that the Thai authorities, in collusion with the Chinese authorities, have allowed the use of Thai territory as a sanctuary for Polpotist remnants and other Khmer reactionaries and have given them support and assistance to undermine Kampuchea's rebirth. But that was the first time that Thailand publicly admitted its deep, direct military involvement in criminal acts of Pol Pot and his clique against the Kampuchean people.

"This is a new, dangerous step taken by the reactionaries in the Thai leadership to advance Beijing's policy of saving and maintaining the criminal Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people, perpetuating and aggravate tension hindering dialogue and preventing the implementation of the P.R.K.'s policy of great national union, in service of China's unchanged expansionistic and hegemonistic designs on this region.

Aware of the seriousness of this appeal, Thai public opinions have become so alarmed that they want to know if the Thai authorities are going to bring the war to Thailand and if the ASEAN is abandoning its statute as an organization of economic cooperation.

"The PRK strongly denounces this dangerous position of the Thai authorities and appeals to the world public to stop in time this new Thai adventure before the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border, already tense now, becomes more explosive. The PRK also vehemently rejects the Thai authorities' oft-repeated charges about violation of its territory and the use of chemical weapons by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in this attacks on Polpotist hideouts along Kampuchea's western border. It is appropriate to recall a reality many times confirmed by Western observers, that the so-called "refugee camps" purposefully installed by the Thai authorities along the Kampuchean-Thai border are but hideouts provided by Thailand for Pol Pot remnants. It was from these positions that the Polpotists armed by China and supplied by Thailand through diversion of humanitarian aid from international organizations, would infiltrate into Kampuchean territory for acts of sabotages and crimes against the Kampuchean people. So, by wiping out these mortal enemies, the Kampuchean people are exercising their legitimate right of defending their national sovereignty and security.

However, each time the Polpotists were punished, Thai armed forces would come to their aid by violating Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to cite just one example; in the first week of February, Thai armed forces fired more than 1,000 artillery and mortar shells on the provinces of Koh Kong, Pursat and Preah Vihear; Thai L-19 and T-34 aircraft many times overflow areas from three to five kilometres inside Kampuchea territory from Lake Ampil (Battambang) to Koh Kong Province; and 175 Thai vessels intruded into areas from seven to 15 nautical miles off Kaoh Tang, Kaoh Wai and Kaoh Kong islands.

Moreover, when the criminal Polpotists were beaten and fled into Thai territory the Thai authorities not only did not disarm them, but also welcomed them on Thai soil and gave them aid and comfort before sending them back to Kampuchea again.

"The PRK deems it necessary to reaffirm that in punishing Pol Pot and his clique for their intrusions into Kampuchean territory, the Kampuchean Armed Forces always act with restraint and scrupulously respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The PRK demands that Thailand also respect Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai authorities must bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their hostile and criminal acts against the Kampuchean people.

"For six years now, the Thai authorities have shown to be the most enthusiastic supporters of China's policy against the Kampuchean people and the other peoples of Indochina. Following Beijing's lead, the Thai authorities, together with their criminal military acts, have made all sorts of lies to try to break the solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. But all their slanderous campaigns have gone bankrupt. And the only thing they achieve is to further increase the militant solidarity and special friendship of the three Indochinese peoples who, side by side, have defeated and will defeat all enemies together with all their Machiavellian schemes".

CHARGES ON SRV USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS REFUTED

BK201210 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1138 GMT 20 Feb 85

["Old Story" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 20 -- Bangkok is glibly crying wolf in a bid to downplay the victories of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in their day-season operations against the Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionary groups. But Bangkok's allegations about Vietnamese troops using chemical weapons have been repeated too often and have become too frayed to be credible to anyone.

It is clear that the enemies of Kampuchea are harping the same old story to sling mud at Vietnam and to paper over the bitter defeats sustained by the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries. Bangkok's charges are entirely false and cannot smear the prestige of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on internationalist mission in Kampuchea. It should be recalled that investigations have been made since 1982 to verify similar charges, but results have all been negative. A statement released by Australian scientists following their investigation in October 1982 said the whole thing was a propaganda ploy by the imperialists and reactionary media. By repeating the old story, the foes of the Kampuchean revolution have further discredited themselves in the eyes of the knowledgeable public.

CRITICISM OF PRC'S 'SECOND LESSON' THREAT TO SRV

PRC's 'Hostility' Recalled

BK171025 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 16 Feb 85

["Vietnam" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 16 -- One of the historical victories recorded by the Vietnamese people in the seventies was the one over the large-scale invasion made by the Chinese ruling circles six years ago, in February 1979. Immediately after the downfall of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea in the previous month, China began deploying its military forces along the border with Vietnam.

The initial forces consisted of 200,000 regular troops from five army corps and a number of independent divisions. At the height of the campaign, the Chinese invading Army increased to 600,000 belonging to 44 divisions from 11 army corps stationed in five great military zones. But as soon as they set foot on Vietnam, the aggressors met with stiff resistance, and by the time they had to withdraw, they had taken 62,500 casualties.

To save their faces, the Chinese leaders on March 5 made a public statement to the effect that they had "achieved their objective of punishing Vietnam" and began withdrawing their troops back across the border. Their colossal propaganda machinery was then set in motion to cover up their ignominious defeat by praising to the skies what they called a "glorious victory." Far from learning anything from that failure of "teaching Vietnam a lesson," the Chinese rulers have intensified their hostility to the Vietnamese people.

In the five years between March 1979 and February 1984, they permanently maintained on the Sino-Vietnamese border 10 infantry divisions, many artillery and armour units and rocket batteries, and a great number of combat aircraft. In that period, Chinese aircraft violated Vietnam's airspace some 2,000 times while Chinese troops conducted about 7,500 provocations and Chinese artillery daily shelled Vietnamese border areas, concentrating thousands of rounds on each. At this very moment more than 1,000 Chinese planes are kept at airfields close to the border and some 30 infantry, engineer and technical divisions are poised for attacks.

Is it the intention of the Chinese leadership to "teach a second lesson? If so, they cannot be more mistaken in their calculation. It seems the men in power in Beijing are too preoccupied with "teaching" other people to learn anything for their own benefit. And they can learn a lot from the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists and, most of all, the U.S. imperialists, their present allies. And their own defeat in February 1979 is not too distant in time for them to forget, either. And the biggest historical fact the Chinese leaders should remember is that they are coping with a people who have proudly existed side by side with China, independently, for millennia, a people to whom "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" a people determined to defend every inch of their national territory. In the long arduous struggles waged by the peoples of Indochina against foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people made the greatest contributions, not only to the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese people, but also to the common struggle of all nations in the world against imperialism and international reactionary forces, for self-liberation, and thus became the symbol of revolutionary heroism. Time will pass but to millions of people, the word "Vietnam" will remain the synonym for independence and freedom.

To the Kampuchean people, Vietnam's many sacrifices -- most specially the ones made to save them from certain extinction at the hands of the blood-thirsty Pol Pot clique -- are unforgettable. The great services of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army will be cherished forever in the heart of each patriotic Kampuchean of this generation and of others to come. It is this sense of indebtedness and the memory of what they suffered under the Chinese-abetted genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique that make the Kampuchean people determined to side with the Vietnamese people and other forces of revolution in Asia and the world in struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and foiling all Chinese expansionistic schemes. The Kampuchean people, inspired by Vietnam's victory over the Chinese aggressors, will make all-out efforts to crush all sabotage activities directed at their beloved country by Beijing and its henchmen.

Sihanouk Call for Aid Derided

BK181345 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1133 GMT 18 Feb 85

["Lesson" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 18 -- In a recent interview with radio Voice of America, Sihanouk complained aloud about the military defeats sustained at the Kampuchean-Thai border this dry season by his so-called coalition government. He was reported by AFP as admitting at Phattaya, Thailand, last Saturday that the situation in Kampuchea was "very bad for the resistance." "We cannot win if we are alone," Sihanouk said. He also urged China to "teach Vietnam a second lesson on the Sino-Vietnamese border".

Sihanouk's conclusion was funny. The victories recorded by the Kampuchean revolutionary forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in mopping-up operations against enemy border hideouts, among them Pol Pot's headquarters at Phnom Malai, have proved the growing strength of the Kampuchean revolution. This trend is increasing, so are the trend for regional dialogue and the demand for the elimination of the Polpotists, as made clear at the 10th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, last January 17-18.

Did Sihanouk realize, while calling for aid from the Chinese expansionists -- known masters of the Polpotists -- that he was merely a pawn in the hands of China? Morally speaking, is it conceivable to "teach a lesson" to those who have saved an entire people -- including Sihanouk himself -- from genocide, and who are still making sacrifices to prevent a recurrence of genocide? And is China in a position to do that after all, considering its limited capabilities at present?

It is Sihanouk who should "learn a lesson" from the recent victories of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces before he will be drowned together with China's expansionist policy and end up in the same fate as the genocide criminals.

HUN SEN INTERVIEW ON CAMBODIAN QUESTION

PM201115 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Feb 85 p 16

[Interview with Prime Minister Hun Sen by Fredrik Roos in Phnom Penh in "February": "Isolation From the West Drives Us Toward Soviet Union"]

[Text] "The fact that many countries do not recognize us is not only a loss for Cambodia but also for those countries themselves. When the door is closed on us, what people do not want to happen does happen. Namely, that we become a nation allied with the Soviet Union. Instead you are forcing us toward the Soviet Union. What was not wanted will happen."

This somewhat sensational reply was given by the new government head in Phnom Penh, the scarred 34-year-old appointed a little over a month ago as a result of the sudden death from a heart attack of former Prime Minister Chan Si. Hun Sen belongs to the Khmer Rouge group in eastern Cambodia which rose against the Pol Pot regime in 1977. Some 2 months later they received help from the Vietnamese Army, without whose continued support they would not be able to remain in power for many days. Hun Sen belongs to the group which rebelled in the face of the threat from Pol Pot's paranoid extermination policy against real and imagined enemies.

"It was my life's most difficult decision," Hun Sen said, describing how during his years as a guerrilla, first against the U.S.-supported Lon Nol regime in the mid-seventies and then against Pol Pot, he was wounded in combat five times. "The last time I was blinded in one eye," said the thin man who occupies one of the world's most disputed prime ministerial posts. Dressed in a short-sleeved shirt with ill-sewn seams and with his bare feet in sandals, Hun Sen shows the clear features of the ascetic. During over an hour of interview his face was expressionless; or perhaps it was possible to note an expression on the dividing line between melancholy and frigidity.

The door which the Western world and China have slammed in the Cambodian regime's face is counterbalanced by an open door -- toward the Soviet Union and its communist allies. "That door is always open, in the interests of our people," Hun Sen added.

India has recognized the 6-year-old regime led by President Heng Samrin. "This is important for us. India recognized China before other countries did. Many countries were opposed to China at the time; the same applies to us now. China was kept out of the United Nations for 22 years because of the U.S. veto in the Security Council. Since then some countries have come closer to China than India. So we look to the future with confidence."

How then does Hun Sen view the exile government in exile led by Prince Sihanouk, which is recognized by the United Nations? "If they withdraw their recognition of Pol Pot and continue to support Sihanouk and Son Sann, I would not like to predict developments. Our isolation is a loss not only to us but also to the countries boycotting us. The world cannot shut its eyes to the changes that have taken place in Cambodia," Hun Sen said. For example, the international isolation has meant that the state economy has been unable to receive any impetus. This has led in turn to a situation in which Cambodia's own Army and state administration cannot receive more than a symbolic salary. Hun Sen said: "We cannot achieve more than our budget and state resources allow. What we say is: Increase not wages but the range of goods available. If there are no goods and wages are raised nevertheless, the result will merely be increased prices. Perhaps you understand economic questions better than I do," Hun Sen said in a rare moment of self-criticism.

"Government officials and the Army's men are not starving. In our country wages are not high, but they are enough to buy 150-300 kg of rice per month. They do not need more than 50 kilos, so they can buy other things with the rest of the money."

"Our wages are low compared with French conditions. But what are prices like in France? They are certainly not low. In well-developed countries officials continually demand higher wages; why are they not given enough so that they stop demanding higher wages?" Hun Sen asked. He followed this with a different argument.

"Many Americans prefer Japanese cars because they are of a similar quality although they are cheaper. In the United States goods are expensive, and for this reason the workers have to be paid more. You cannot pay \$200 for production and then sell for \$100," Hun Sen said, winding up his lesson in economics.

As far as the regime's base among the Cambodian people is concerned Hun Sen would not allow any doubts on the interviewer's part. "Our regime has been supported longer than Lon Nol's, backed by the United States, and Pol Pot's, backed by China. We do not have access to bombers like the B-52's which the United States had at its disposal. We do not kill people like Pol Pot with support and aid from China. We only had desolation to take over. It is true that the presence of the Vietnamese troops has been exploited by China, the United States, and a number of countries that are against us. The real Cambodian question is the presence of the troops. The United States and China are using the Cambodian question to harm the Soviet Union and the whole region."

"We could solve the question by having the Vietnamese troops go home. This has happened three times and it will happen again. Even if there is no other solution, our own troops will have replaced the Vietnamese within 5 to 10 years. Then the Cambodian question will have resolved itself," Hun Sen said.

He does not smoke one of the Cambodian cigarettes on the table, but instead lights a British one -- the only extravagance during the interview. "There are U.S. troops in the Philippines. No one says anything about them. But we have asked for the support of the Vietnamese. Where is the difference?" Hun Sen asks without waiting for an answer.

Hun Sen told me that he himself is the son of a farmer, who studied in Phnom Penh and became a convinced Marxist when the United States invaded the country to support Marshal Lon Nol, who had toppled Prince Sihanouk. "At first I was an ordinary guerrilla soldier, then I became commander of a regiment." One thing led to another. There were not many, perhaps a hundred in the leadership of the original nucleus which took over with Vietnam's help. Hun Sen is now part of the political leadership of this exposed regime. He will have to accept his share of responsibility for the continued struggle for the Cambodian people, among the very many people who say that they want to take care of them.

Sweden's Role

PM201135 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Feb 85 p 16

[Interview with Prime Minister Hun Sen by Fredrik Roos in Phnom Penh in February:
"Hopes of Sweden"]

[Text] "Sweden could play a role in solving the Cambodian question. I spoke with Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pierre Schori about this during my visit to Stockholm last fall," newly appointed Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said when he received DAGENS NYHETER in a room decorated with pictures of Lenin and Marx and a stuffed, spotted cat.

Hun Sen's initiative toward Sweden comes around a month after more or less the same thing was said to Lennart Bodstrom at his Hanoi meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. In the meantime the Laotian, Vietnamese, and Cambodian foreign minister (Hun Sen still holds this post for the time being) have met. The final communique from the meeting voiced special praise of Hun Sen's trip to France and Sweden. Hun Sen visited both these West European countries last year without an official invitation. In Stockholm Hun Sen met with top leadership of the Foreign Ministry at an informal lunch to exchange information.

"It is true that Sweden has not yet gone as far as an official recognition of our government. But their interest and the polite reception they gave us reflect the Swedish people's open attitude. Sweden's attitude has made it possible for the country to enjoy uninterrupted peace for 200 years. Such a country should have a role in the resolution of major international questions," Hun Sen said.

"I do not need to say anything in detail because there is a process going on. We want to bring about an international conference in which the parties involved and Sweden would participate. I informed Sweden that its role is easy to accept because Sweden does not accept Pol Pot and does not help Pol Pot's men. And also because Sweden does not recognize Prince Sihanouk's coalition either. Nevertheless, Sweden has some relations with the other side and with my own government in Cambodia. Sweden's good relations with Vietnam and Laos also make things easier.

"Everything that Sweden does to bring about peace and stability in this country we will always welcome," Hun Sen stressed.

When Lennart Bodstrom received a similar request in Hanoi he pointed out the impossibility of mediating in a conflict in which all the parties are not prepared to speak to each other. He made particular mention of Pol Pot's side, which Vietnam and Hun Sen's government would first like to see wiped out as a movement. How does Hun Sen view Bodstrom's reservations?

"There are two principles I would like to make clear.

"First, Pol Pot must be eliminated completely. It is against the people's wishes for talks to be held with Pol Pot. No side other than China can really accept Pol Pot. Second, we are willing to talk to other interested parties, both to Sihanouk and to his coalition partner Son Sann. With Pol Pot out of the picture a national settlement could be brought about," Hun Sen said.

In Cambodia a great deal was made of the visit of Sweden so that the domestic public would have the impression that Hun Sen had been invited to Sweden through official channels. At Hun Sen's former place of work, the Foreign Ministry, there are pictures hanging in the entrance hall of the press conference in Stockholm.

SIHANOUK CALLS ON CHINA TO 'FIGHT NOW'

BK160055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 85 p 20

[Text] Phatthaya -- Responding to the major Vietnamese offensive, Democratic Kampuchean Coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk last night told members of the Young Presidents' Organisation that China must "fight now." Declaring that the Khmer resistance forces would not be able to win alone, he reminded his audience that China had already said that a second "lesson" would be coming. He posed the question: Is China willing to save us or not? He said that during his talks with Chinese officials he had been told that China would not mount any invasion, but would make Vietnam's position more difficult in the north.

Commenting on the refusal by the United States to supply the resistance with arms aid, he said: "There is still a trauma in the hearts and minds of Americans. They do not want to hear the words 'Vietnam' or 'Kampuchea' and many would not like their administration to help us militarily."

Prince Sihanouk also spoke about the forthcoming 30th celebration of the Bandung Conference to be held in Jakarta in April. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said recently in Bangkok that invitations had been sent to the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam. Mokhtar said that it would be nice if Prince Sihanouk and Pham Van Dong -- two of the four leaders who attended the historic meeting in 1955 -- could come to Jakarta for the 30th anniversary. Mokhtar told Sihanouk when he met him in Bangkok last week that he would like him to attend the celebrations. But Prince Sihanouk ruled out the possibility of any direct dialogue between himself and the Vietnamese leadership even if they met in Jakarta.

CGDK FACTIONS AGREE TO FORM 'PERMANENT BODY'

BK210147 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The three partners in the Khmer resistance coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk early this week agreed to form a "permanent body" to increase the political coordination of the three factions, diplomatic sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The agreement was reached Monday during a hush-hush meeting of coalition leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge, the sources said.

One source said that the permanent body would serve to strengthen the political coordination of the three factions because the Cabinet of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) meets only once a year when CGDK President Prince Sihanouk pays an annual visit to Thailand and Kampuchea. "The permanent body will also follow up on resolutions by the Cabinet," the source said. The detail of the permanent body, however, has yet to be ironed out.

The source said that the three Khmer leaders reached the agreement because "there was a need to strengthen the coordination and cooperation of the three parties." The Vietnamese launched their fiercest dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance this year, overrunning most of the KPNLF border camps and a major Phum Thmei-Phnom Malai stronghold of the Khmer Rouge by far. The anti-Hanoi Khmer movement has also charged Vietnam with stepping up efforts to drive a wedge in the loose relations among the three partners. The sources said that Son Sann took the initiative in calling the special meeting on Monday to discuss "political issues" with the other two coalition partners.

The meeting was seen by some diplomatic sources as a response to a call by ASEAN foreign ministers during their meeting with Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan on Feb 11 in Bangkok. The ASEAN ministers urged that the coalition should have a "more permanent structure" of political coordination, according to the sources. After the meeting, Son Sann was quoted as saying that he was in favour of the ASEAN suggestion.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also called on the coalition leaders to make it clear when they visit foreign countries that they represent the coalition government, and not their respective factions, according to the diplomatic sources. Another point made by the ASEAN ministers was the need to strengthen military coordination of the three factions.

Earlier on Feb 3, the annual Cabinet meeting of the CGDK chaired by Prince Sihanouk endorsed a proposal by Son Sann to institutionalize the military coordination through meetings of defence ministers from the three factions. The Cabinet meeting ruled that the defence ministers meeting should be held on a regular basis, at least once a month. During the Cabinet meeting, Son Sann asked Khieu Samphan, having made a lengthy report on the military activities of the Khmer Rouge, to facilitate the penetration by KPNLF fighters into the interior of Kampuchea.

Khieu Samphan, who is concurrently vice president of the coalition in charge of foreign affairs, was quoted as replying that the Khmer Rouge would not hamper the KPNLF activities and asked that the KPNLF guerrillas inform Khmer Rouge local commanders when the former entered an area held by the Khmer Rouge. "Khieu Samphan said that Khmer Rouge fighters have to be careful because some Vietnamese troops disguised themselves as non-communist guerrillas," one source said. The next meeting of the CGDK defence ministers will take place next month.

PASASON ON 'ROOT CAUSE OF THAI SOCIAL CRISIS'

BK151658 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 15 Feb 85

["Root-Cause of Thai Social Crisis" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, February 15 (OANA-KPL) -- The daily PASASON, in its commentary yesterday, traces the cause of the social crisis in Thailand to its military build-up.

The paper points out that Thailand has long been transformed by imperialism into a stronghold of reactionary groupings against its neighbours. In pursuit of the combined policies of imperialism, hegemonism and pan-Thaism, the Bangkok reactionary circles are deepening the socio-political crisis in Thailand and fomenting widespread discontent there.

The paper cites the unemployment of millions of Thais, prostitution, drug addiction, and other social vices in the Thai society. It also mentions the Thai budget deficit as reaching some 50 billion baht, and its foreign debt, 10 billion U.S. dollars. The recent devaluation of the baht -- the third such move since 1981 -- could solve nothing, but has merely added to Thailand's economic failure, the paper says.

PASASON continues: For all measures to remedy its flagging economy, the paper says, the Bangkok reactionary administration could achieve nothing, because it keeps on going ahead with the U.S. military venture. The military forces of Athit Kamlang-ek have been pressing for the purchase of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers and other war means. And Thailand's military industry is in full swing with U.S. assistance. According to the February 9, 1985 issue of the Thai newspaper BAN MUANG, a wide sector of the Thai society have expressed their deep concern over the military activity of Thailand, noting, among other things, the making of rifles by the "Rung Phaisan industrial company."

PASASON emphasizes in conclusion that the military build-up being pursued by Thailand is intended not to counter its so-called "Vietnamese threat," but to suppress the just struggle of the Thai people against the reactionary policy of pan-Thaism, for the sake of the national economy.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ASEAN MINISTERS STATEMENT

BK151016 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing-Commanded Scheme To Sabotage the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers ended in Bangkok, Thailand, on 12 February. According to its agenda, the conference was regarded as an extraordinary one. However, from the contents of the joint statement publicized by the mass media, there is nothing extraordinary for the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in Southeast Asia. What is special is that the conference created a special occasion for the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to publicize their dangerous schemes to intensify the regional tension and sabotage and subvert the three Indochinese countries and the building of a new life by the Cambodian people in accordance with the Beijing reactionaries' dark maneuvers.

The three Indochinese countries have put forth a reasonable and constructive proposal in the joint communique of the 10th session of the three Indochinese foreign ministers held recently in Ho Chi Minh City in connection with the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia and a peaceful solution to the conflict between ASEAN and the Indochinese states.

Nevertheless, while this proposal is winning the broad support of the various nations in Southeast Asia and the world, the Beijing and regional reactionaries have launched massive propaganda campaigns to slander and vilify the three Indochinese countries' good intentions and sincere proposal. For example, they have launched propaganda campaigns to tarnish the honor and prestige of the SRV by saying that Vietnam has attacked Chinese troops along the Chinese-Vietnamese border, that Vietnam has violated Thailand's sovereignty, and so forth.

These deceitful words have been spread by the Beijing reactionaries as an excuse for their attacks against six Vietnamese northern border provinces in coordination with the assistance given by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to the routed Pol Pot elements and other Cambodian reactionaries in their attacks against the PRK along the Thai-Cambodian border, as in the case of the current attacks at Phnom Malai. The schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- their anti-Vietnam schemes and various cunning plans involving the use of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to oppose the three Indochinese countries -- are aimed at threatening Vietnam to stop carrying out its international obligations toward the fraternal Cambodian people on the one hand and at continuing to intensify tension and threaten peace in the region on the other. This will constitute a favorable condition for them to save the routed Pol Pot elements and other Cambodian reactionaries so that they can once again impose the genocidal regime on the Cambodian people.

In following the dark schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, acting on order of the Beijing reactionaries, submitted some unreasonable and unrealistic proposals to the recent Bangkok conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers on what they call the settlement of the Cambodian issue. Nevertheless, since Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila's proposals were not reasonable, they were not accepted by the conference. Many countries, including Indonesia, disapproved of his proposals.

The acts committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries on order of Beijing not only constitute brazen interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, thus obstructing and sabotaging the Cambodian people's efforts to build a new life, but also serve to sabotage the trend toward peace and oppose the aspirations of the nations in Southeast Asia and all progressive mankind in the world, who are supporting and praising the proposals advanced by Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia in the joint communique of the 10th session of their foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES ORDER ON POPULATION CENSUS

BK180606 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 11 Feb 85

[9 February instruction issued by the Council of Ministers of party committees and provincial and municipal administrative committees throughout the country]

[Text] Throughout the period of preparations for the population registration which will start at 0000 [1700 GMT] on 1 March 1985, the Council of Ministers has observed that various localities throughout the country are enthusiastically implementing the spirit and content of the seventh resolution of the third party Central Committee session and decree No 073 issued by the Council of Ministers.

Nevertheless, the party committees and provincial administrative committees in some localities have not yet paid profound attention to the significance of the population census work and to the task of guiding the work. For example, regarding the household registration work, some localities are not implementing the unified plan and instructions given by higher echelons.

If this situation is not rectified, a great obstacle will be created to block the success of the population census campaign. The campaign must be carried out quickly, simply, and clearly.

Therefore, to ensure the success of the population census as expected, the Council of Ministers issues the following instruction:

1. The party committees and provincial and municipal administrative committees must adopt realistic and effective measures to guide the committee in charge of leading the census at each level so that it can fulfill its tasks in accordance with the documents and advice given by the population census leading committee. They must prepare all conditions for the start of registration at 0000 on 1 March. They must regard population census work as a central task that must be fulfilled as scheduled and with high efficiency.
2. The above committees must encourage and examine their lower echelons and ensure that they strictly implement the unified plan.
3. All the above committees must report to the Council of Ministers on organizing, examining, and encouraging the population census work.

Upon receiving this instruction, they must hasten to review the preparations for implementing the plan, correctly and strictly implement it, and ensure the success as expected.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES VIENTIANE FRONT MEMBERS

BK151538 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 15 (OANA-KPL) -- While addressing a gathering of intellectuals and other personalities from the seven districts of Vientiane here yesterday, President Souphanouvong advised them to promote the role in encouraging the mass movement in the national safeguarding and socialist building.

Souphanouvong, who is also president of the Lao Front for National Construction, also urged the gathering to broaden and strengthen Laos' special militant solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and develop its solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the world. The front president finally appealed to all front members, intellectuals, and other personalities to actively contribute to the commemoration the two historical anniversaries: The 30th anniversary of the party and the 10th anniversary of the Lao PDR, and to the preparation for the 2nd General Assembly of the front.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

BK201043 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 20 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly, received here yesterday a delegation of the Interior Ministry of the USSR led by its deputy-minister D.N. Ivanovich [name and title as received].

During the warm and cordial meeting, President Souphanouvong welcomed the delegation on its visit here calling it an important contribution to the solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and the USSR. The visit would encourage the multi-ethnic Lao people in their efforts to obtain new achievements in honour of the Lao PDR, President Souphanouvong said. The two sides also discussed the regional and world situation.

SRV ARTILLERY HITS THAI TERRITORY AFTER CLASH

HK210516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 21 (AFP) -- Heavy artillery fired by Vietnamese gunners against Khmer guerrillas in western Cambodia overspilled into Thailand today after another clash between Thai and Vietnamese forces yesterday killed one Thai soldier, Thai Army sources said.

Military sources said 17 heavy artillery shells landed on Thai territory near Klong Nam Sai, 12 kilometers (7 miles) south of Aranyaprathet, when Vietnamese troops fired at counterattacking pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge forces. The guerrilla unit, Division 474 of the Khmer Rouge Army, commanded by Mit Sokthiap, was attempting to regain control of the border village of Klong Nam Sai, part of the Phnom Malai former resistance complex which Vietnamese forces overran last Friday.

Officials said the Thai Army was moving reinforcements opposite Klong Nam Sai and again evacuating Thai villagers who had been allowed back in the area when fighting died down following last week's seizure of the Phnom Malai guerrilla base by Hanoi's troops.

Speaking to reporters, General Athit Kamlang-ek, the Thai supreme commander, said one Thai soldier was killed and another two wounded in a clash with Vietnamese troops further north yesterday. The Vietnamese were trying to storm a strategic hill identified as Hill 347 "definitely located inside Thailand" in Ban Kruat district of Buriram Province, General Athit said. Thai forces pushed the Vietnamese troops back into Cambodia and the clash prompted a heavy artillery duel across the border, he added. General Athit also said that nine Khmer Rouge guerrillas were reported to have been affected by exposure to toxic gas which the Thai Army says Vietnamese forces use in Cambodia. The Thai Army today was to present the press with what it said was the first conclusive evidence of the use of such weapons by Hanoi's expeditionary force of 150,000 to 170,000 in Cambodia at a military briefing in Bangkok.

Meanwhile, Khmer Rouge sources at the border claimed the guerrillas had killed or wounded 296 Vietnamese troops and damaged nine Vietnamese tanks in fighting for control of the Phnom Malai resistance complex from February 1st till Monday. There was no independent confirmation of the claim.

Athit on SRV Attack

BK201332 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, reported to newsmen at the Bangkok Security Command Headquarters this afternoon that Vietnamese forces today at about 0330 crossed into Thailand and attacked the Thai outpost at Hill 347 near O Bok Pass, Buriram Province. The Vietnamese intruders were backed by artillery fire. Thai soldiers put up stiff resistance until the intruders were forced to pull out. One Thai soldier, Second Lieutenant Wiset Rungruang, was killed by the Vietnamese artillery barrage. Two others were wounded. Asked whether the Vietnamese attack was deliberate, the supreme commander said it is clear because Hill 347 is inside Thai territory and the attackers must be fully aware of that.

Reporting on the border situation in Prachin Buri Province, the supreme commander said fighting persisted more or less. What is serious is the use of toxic gas by Vietnam, and nine Democratic Kampuchean soldiers have been treated at the UN medical center for effects they suffered from the toxins.

The supreme commander said Thai forces have been put on full-time alert. No matter its heavy responsibility, the 2d Army Region must concentrate on border defense in order to prevent violation of Thailand's sovereignty. The military meanwhile advised border villagers to move to safer places in order to prevent them from being hit by artillery shellings. He noted that first rounds of artillery fire may cause losses to people's lives, but people can run for shelter for protection.

ARMY UNVEILS EVIDENCE OF TOXIC GAS USE BY SRV

BK210827 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Feb 85 p 32

[Text] The Army this morning revealed photographic evidence that lethal chemicals has been used by Vietnamese occupation troops against the Khmer resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. However, the 2.75-inch rocket which was found to have contained the toxic chemicals was not brought before the press conference as officers said poisonous residue in the rocket was still highly hazardous to health. But Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said the Army was willing to allow the press to view the rocket if they wished. At the conference the Army displayed photos of rockets found along the Thai border (such as the one above) and colour photos showing the results of positive laboratory tests conducted on poisonous chemicals. The Army spokesman said Hanoi's troops intended to fire the lethal rockets into two refugee camps at Ta Lok and Prasat Tbeng but instead they fell six kilometres from Sanlo Cha-ngan, two kilometres inside Thailand. He said four rockets which contained toxic chemicals had not been activated. Three of them had been destroyed by Thai troops while the other was sent for tests at the Army's Scientific Department laboratory.

He also disclosed that 12 Khmers who were treated at field hospitals run by international relief agencies showed symptoms of having been in contact with toxic gas. He added that this was the first instance of proof that chemical warfare had been waged by the Vietnamese against the resistance forces. "Previously we had found only 'yellow powder' that could not be tested," he added.

Meanwhile, a Khmer Rouge battalion commander this morning claimed to have killed 296 Vietnamese troops and knocked down nine T54 tanks in the battle for Phnom Malai this month. Speaking to reporters at the border, Mit Mual, commander of Battalion 108, said the Vietnamese had suffered high casualties in their battle for the Khmer Rouge stronghold. He said most of the Vietnamese casualties were caused by landmines densely planted by his forces as well as by direct armed contact. The commander also said that his forces had knocked down nine T54 tanks on various battlefields.

Meanwhile, fighting again escalated this morning at Dong Sua Tai when Vietnamese 130 mm and 105 mm gunners from Ban Nimitr opened up at the Khmer Rouge who tried to harass their forces at Phnom Malai. Intense shelling forced the evacuation of Thai villagers further north to Ban Thai Samart, about 7 kilometres from Aranyaprathet.

AUTHORITIES ARREST OVER 1,000 CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

BK200318 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Thai authorities rounded up more than 1,000 Kampuchean civilians who had illegally sneaked into Khao I-Dang refugee holding centre in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, according to a report confirmed by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] office in Bangkok.

National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said those who were arrested were from the nearby Bang Pu camp, which houses about 67,000 Khmer civilians moved from Nong Samet camp last month in the wake of fierce fighting along the border. He said about 2,000 Kampucheans sneaked into Khao I-Dang centre hoping for resettlement in third countries which they were not entitled to. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said Thai authorities had the right to arrest this group of Kampucheans because the UNHCR and the government had reached an agreement that all Khmer civilians at Bang Pu will be moved back to the border camp once the fighting slows down. He said the government had strictly followed the agreement and warned the UNHCR against interfering in the internal affairs of Thailand.

A UNHCR spokesman earlier said the agency would "express its concern" to the Thai Government. He alleged that some of those who were arrested had paid money to officials and guards to enter the camp.

U.S., WEST URGED TO GIVE AID TO KHMER ROUGE

BK190121 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Fall of Phnom Malai; a Lesson for United States and Western Countries"]

[Text] Vietnam is about to completely overrun the Khmer Rouge base at Phnom Malai. Thai military authorities anticipated that the Khmer Rouge headquarters at Phnom Malai would come under the complete control of about 13,000 Vietnamese soldiers by Friday [15 February]. Since Vietnam began its military offensive against the Cambodian resistance forces late last year, it has moved on the Khmer Serei, Moulinaka, and Khmer Rouge camps, and one after another of these camps have fallen. Vietnam seems determined to finish, once and for all, its war to wipe out the Cambodian resistance groups.

Although Vietnam has sufficient strength to overrun the Cambodian resistance camps, this does not mean it will win victory in Cambodia. The resistance groups are using guerrilla tactics, and if Hanoi expects a military victory it will have to wait many years and will lose many more soldiers and money in this war. Vietnam will thus have no chance to work for its own economic and social development. This is because the Vietnamese leaders are war maniacs. Vietnam should realize that it cannot win a guerrilla warfare with military strength alone. Vietnam's opponents are fighting with ideology and for national survival, and they will certainly persist in the struggle. Moreover, they are not alone in their struggle. The Cambodian resistance groups have friends and they are getting allout support from friendly countries enabling them to forever pursue this protracted guerrilla warfare against Vietnam.

It is the immediate duty of the free world countries to provide all the Cambodian resistance factions with assistance -- political and material, including medicine, food supplies, and weapons -- in order to strengthen them. This will show Vietnam that a military response cannot settle the problem. This will force Vietnam to accept negotiations as a means to peacefully settle the problem.

The United States and the Western bloc should stop discriminating against the Khmer Rouge because the group has already repented and suffered enough from past mistakes. Such discrimination does not benefit efforts to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem. On the contrary, it constitutes a psychological bonus for Vietnam, allowing it to remain stubborn. The United States and the Western bloc should stop acting like saints, as this serves no purpose. They should wake up and face reality, instead of sticking to a principle which will only bring defeat.

JOURNALISTS ASK END TO BAN ON MATICHON REPORTING

BK160251 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Excerpt] The Reporters Association of Thailand asked the Defence Ministry and the Supreme Command to revoke an order banning MATICHON newspaper's reporters and photographers from covering military activities. The call was made in a statement issued after an association meeting on Thursday to discuss the matter. The association also asked the ministry and the Supreme Command to explain the order, saying that the action was a threat to the freedom of the press.

The statement was issued after the association summoned MATICHON editor Ruangchai Sarnirand to brief its executive members on reports that the Supreme Command Headquarters had banned the paper's reporters and photographers from covering news in military zones and stopped the subscription of the paper. The ban was reportedly issued on grounds that the paper had distorted news events and defamed senior military officers with the intent to destabilise the military institution. The association said in the statement that it was told that MATICHON reporters and photographers were prevented from covering military news events on four separate occasions in January. The newsmen were informed only that there was an order from senior officers to ban them from covering the news.

The ban was ordered after Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek filed a libel suit against the paper and demanded in a separate court case that the paper pay him a 20-million-baht compensation. The association, during the same meeting, also called for the Printing Office to review an order banning newspapers from reporting news which would hurt the image of the Armed Forces.

Army Replies

BK200309 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Army yesterday told the press to exercise self-censorship and restraint in their coverage of military matters. Representatives from all news publications were summoned to the Supreme Command Headquarters in an apparent attempt to diffuse ill-feeling between the military and MATICHON newspaper.

Earlier the Army banned MATICHON newsmen from attending press conferences and covering military events. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is currently suing the newspaper for 20 million baht.

Supreme Commander Chief-of-Staff Gen Pathom Soemsin said the meeting was aimed at easing tension between the military and the press and urged reporters to take care in writing about sensitive issues which could affect national security. News reports about arms deliveries, military installations and lists of military personnel could all give the enemy "an insight into our military strength." He said under these circumstances the press must exercise a certain amount of self-censorship.

Referring to the MATICHON case, Gen Pathom alleged that unfair and biased reporting about senior officers could encourage insubordination in the ranks and might cause internal conflicts within the Armed Forces. If this happened, senior officers had a responsibility to protect the interests of the military, he said. Gen Pathom said that Gen Athit had personally given the order to ban MATICHON newsmen from all military activities. The ban will remain until the newspaper's management show they are repentant for their statements about Gen Athit, he said.

'AUTHORITATIVE' SOURCE SAYS SRV NO THREAT TO PRC

HK201320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1309 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 20 (AFP) -- Vietnam today rejected Peking's charges that Hanoi was posing a threat to China, saying it was China which threatened Vietnam. "There is in reality no such alleged Vietnamese 'threat' against China," an authoritative Vietnamese source said. "It is clear that China wants to maintain a tense situation on the border to threaten Vietnam," said the source, in response to a statement last week by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. (The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY Monday reported Mr. Hu as saying, "it is an important policy of China to remove the threat posed by the Vietnamese authorities against the security of its border regions and safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia.") The Vietnamese source said that China had dismissed several proposals from Vietnam aimed at ending clashes along the 1,100-kilometer (682-mile) frontier between the two former allies.

(Mr. Hu was speaking last week during a tour of inspection with senior military officials of the frontier area. "The Chinese Government has made it clear time and again that the traditional friendship between China and Vietnam can be rebuilt provided the Vietnamese authorities withdraw all their invading troops from Kampuchea and renounce their expansionist policy," he added. (Chinese President Li Xiannian today charged that Vietnamese authorities, "still refuse to come to their senses and have invaded China's border areas again and again, turning a deaf ear to the sincere advice of the Chinese Government.")

China launched a brief war against Vietnam in January 1979, described by Peking as a "lesson" after Hanoi's military intervention in Cambodia. China has regularly increased pressure on Vietnam's border during Hanoi's dry-season offensive against Chinese-armed guerrillas in Cambodia. Amid particularly fierce Vietnamese onslaughts this year, Chinese officials have hinted that Peking might administer a second "lesson" to Vietnam. But the source said the proof that there was no Vietnamese threat to China lay in Peking's own statements concerning relations with Hanoi. The source noted that China's precondition for normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations was a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia -- where Hanoi forces have for six years defended a pro-Vietnamese government -- not the elimination of an "alleged Vietnamese threat" to China.

U.S. SUPPORTS THAI AID TO 'REACTIONARY FORCES'

BK201552 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] According to the Voice of America, General Athit, commander of the Thai Army, has said that the U.S. assistant secretary of defense who recently visited the Thai-Cambodian border pledged to speed up the delivery of U.S. military aid to Thailand.

Public opinion still remembers that on 13 February, that is, only 1 day after the ASEAN foreign ministers conference appealed to the West and China to supply arms to the various Khmer reactionary organizations, U.S. Department of State Spokesman Kalb stated that the United States fully agreed on all points in the ASEAN statement and that Washington wanted to make it clear that it approved of this statement.

These proofs have clearly shown that the Reagan administration advocates giving support to reactionary forces in Southeast Asia to continue their policy of causing instability in the region.

AFP: TRADE TALKS WITH SOUTH KOREA REVEALED

HK210618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 21 (AFP) -- Hanoi has had talks aimed at consolidating direct trade links with non-communist South Korea, which has already exported synthetic fibres to Vietnam, reliable sources here said. Two South Korean delegations came here late last year and early this year to discuss possible exports of coal dust from Vietnam to South Korea, the sources said yesterday, but did not reveal whether the talks led to any agreement. South Korea has already exported synthetic fibers to Vietnam, the sources added, without revealing the quantities involved. The disclosure comes amid consistent Vietnamese criticism of Seoul as a client state of Washington.

Only yesterday the Communist Party daily NHAN DAN rapped the "Team Spirit '85" joint military exercises now in progress between the United States and South Korea as a "dangerous act of provocation." Vietnam, which is the Soviet Union's main Asian ally, and South Korea have reportedly conducted indirect trade for several years, but the sources said direct exchanges dated back only about one year.

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISES

OW200743 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 20 -- "The current U.S.-South Korea military exercises are a grave act of armed provocation and a gross challenge to the people of Korea and of the world as a whole," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. After noting that these war games are the biggest since 1976 when the United States and South Korea carried out their first annual joint military exercises under the codename of "Team Spirit", the paper says: "The exercises are yet another proof of the ever closer and wider U.S.-South Korea military collusion". "The forthcoming visit to the United States of Chon Tu-hwan is among activities aimed at further strengthening the Washington-Seoul military alliance", the paper says.

Worthy of note is that the Beijing military were "invited" to observe the "Team Spirit-85" war games, the paper says. Clearly, it says, the United States is not only carrying out military coordination between the U.S., Japan and South Korea, but also seeking to draw Beijing step by step into those activities in Asia as well as in the Asia-Pacific region. "Through these activities, people are well aware of the United States' attempts to rig up the so-called 'NATO East' spearheaded at the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the national liberation movement in the region".

The paper says that all nations in the Asia-Pacific region as well as peace-loving people in the world cannot but keep high vigilance towards the U.S. imperialists' war-like acts in collusion with international reactionary forces. "The wicked designs of the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces will surely meet with strong opposition from peoples who are struggling hard for independence, freedom and peace". "The United States must withdraw all its troops from South Korea. That is a strong demand of the peoples of Korea, of Asia, and of the world as a whole," says the paper in conclusion.

'TOURIST' CAUGHT WITH 'REACTIONARY' T-SHIRTS

BK190904 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Do Quang: "The Tourist"]

[Text] With a small suitcase in his hand and a traveling bag made in the FRG slung over his shoulder, this noble foreign tourist stepped off the plane and entered the Noi Bai airport control room.

He showed no sign of embarrassment when he was invited into the baggage checkroom. He then unlocked the suitcase himself and placed the contents -- including a razor case, some packets of Capstan cigarettes, albums of color prints of scenery and daily life activities taken in Hong Kong, Rome, Paris, New York, and even Beijing -- on a desk. At the request of the officials concerned, after putting all of these back into the suitcase, he went on to remove things from his traveling bag, placing them on the same desk. Among the many items removed from the traveling bag was a gift parcel addressed to a person at X Street, Hoan Kiem precinct, Hanoi. The man said that the parcel was given to him by a Vietnamese friend in Paris for delivery to Mr Hoang at this address, and that it contained nothing but some T-shirts and a few boxes of vitamins and medicine. Apart from the gift parcel, there was an opened letter written briefly as follows: "Dear Mr and Mrs Hoang, since Mr David is going to visit Vietnam as a tourist, we are sending your children some T-shirts, which are very popular among the young people. We are also sending you a few boxes of medicine for your own use. Just write and let us know whatever you need. Wishing you and your family good health, good luck, and happiness."

As they opened the parcel, our security men found that there were only a few boxes of medicine and some T-shirts as stated in the letter. However, when they picked up some of these shirts, they suddenly noticed the designs and logos saying in English: "Let's get on board a boat to cross over to the other side of the horizon!" "Only a small boat can take you to America," and "We are only 75 miles away from America."

Our security men then conducted an investigation. That tourist had come to Vietnam a few years earlier as an officer on a freighter hired by a friendly country to transport rice to Saigon Port. He had been caught red-handed delivering cassettes of crazy rock music and new reactionary songs by exiled traitorous Vietnamese musicians -- henchmen of the enemy -- and many other documents, including fortune-telling and astrological books, to some "Chinamen" in Cho Lon who are lackeys of Beijing. Together with some others playing their role as sailors, he, while the chartered freighter was docked at Saigon Port, established contact with former puppet army officers, smugglers, and dissidents of the regime and hid them aboard the freighter to smuggle them from the country. They were caught red-handed as soon as they had received reports on the socioeconomic situation, goods, and prices in our country and other intelligence documents compiled by the reactionaries for Beijing's intelligence service.

Arriving in Vietnam this time, he used a new name: David, tourist. Our security force's surveillance team caught David red-handed receiving documents from the owner of a shop specializing in luxury goods and antiques in a busy business street in Hanoi. David admitted he had secretly smuggled decadent cultural works into our country to poison and corrupt our society and had engaged in intelligence gathering activities. He confessed that while in Hanoi, he had on three occasions brought model T-shirts bearing outlandish designs and slogans in English urging emigration to a shirt-printing shop located on a busy street to have those designs and slogans printed on a large number of Dong Xuan knit T-shirts he had bought at various shops in the city. He paid in full for the printing job in advance and got receipts for the payments, but he never returned to collect the shirts. Out of greed for money offered by the foreigner, the shirt-printing shop owner secretly printed reactionary designs and slogans on the shirts brought to him; after some time, seeing that those shirts were abandoned, he sold them at exorbitant prices. As business was brisk, he secretly printed the same designs and slogans on other shirts for sale.

Hoang, the man who was to receive from David a gift parcel containing boxes of vitamins and medicine and T-shirts bearing slogans of a reactionary nature, had once served a prison term for enticing young people to debauchery, showing decadent motion pictures, and circulating reactionary books and magazines published under the U.S.-puppet regime. David's plan to establish contact with Hoang was checked. Our policy is to promote tourism and increase international exchanges for the sake of peace and friendship among nations, but we will not allow anyone to pose as a "tourist" in order to undermine our fatherland's security.

NHAN DAN ON THAILAND'S POLICY TOWARD INDOCHINA

OW151017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] NHAN DAN publishes Nguyen Khac Duc's commentary entitled: "Thailand, a Sanctuary of Reactionaries."

After analyzing the unstable political situation in Thailand, the commentary exposes the Sino-U.S. scheme of pitting Thailand against the three Indochinese countries and condemns Thailand's policy of aggression and confrontation against these countries.

The commentary says: Thailand invaded and occupied a vast area of Lao territory in 1802. Under the dynasty of King Rama III, 1824-51, Thailand invaded Cambodia twice in 1833 and Vietnam in 1841. During the U.S. war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, Thailand allowed the Americans to establish many military bases from which to commit crimes against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Moreover, Thailand sent its troops to join the U.S. expeditionary corps and help the Saigon puppet administration.

Since China has overtly revealed its traitorous face and colluded with the U.S. imperialists in opposing and undermining the revolutions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, Thailand has taken advantage of Beijing in the hope of serving the expansionist policy toward the Indochinese countries. [sentence as heard]

ARMY PAPER DENIES ENCROACHMENT ON THAI TERRITORY

OW171351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries on page 4 the article: "Hard Evidence That Cannot Be Distorted." After exposing Thailand's distorted allegations about the so-called encroachments on Thai territory by Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies, the article stresses: Reality is the most impartial witness. Vietnamese volunteer troops and the Cambodian Army, in their hot pursuit of the Pol Pot troops, have not encroached even on an inch of Thai territory, although they knew very well the remnant troops had fled to Thai territory. On the contrary, they have always shown their goodwill and respect for Thailand's territorial sovereignty. Thai papers have also reflected the irrefutable reality about the goodwill of and respect for Thailand's sovereignty by the Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies. The photos in the BANGKOK POST's January issue are lively evidence that belies the Thai authorities' lack of goodwill and fact-distortion attempt.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW190935 Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Italy [PCI] led by Ms. Giglia Tedesco Tato, member of the party leadership and vice-president of the Italian Senate, left here today, concluding its friendly visit from Feb. 12 at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

It was seen off by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV CC; Le Van Luong, member of the CPV CC and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV CC; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy director of the party CC's International Department, and other Vietnamese officials. During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid a floral [as received] at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the late president's residence and office, and called at the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and a number of economic and cultural establishments in the northern port city Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City.

It was cordially received by Le Duan, general-secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The CPV Central Committee gave a grand banquet in honour of the delegation. Italian Ambassador Lodovico Masetti welcomed the delegation on its arrival, gave a reception in its honour and saw it off.

On Feb 13 talks were held at the CPV Central Committee's office here between a delegation of the CPV led by Nguyen Duc Tam and the PCI delegation led by Ms Giglia Tedesco Tato. Present at the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Hoang Tung, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, and Nguyen Van Trong. On the Italian side were Sergio Segre, member of the PCI Central Committee and member of the European Parliament, and Raffaello de Brasi, cadre of the PCI Central Committee's International Department.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in all fields in their respective countries and the situation and activity of the two parties, and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern and on strengthening the relations and cooperation between the two parties. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides held that the satisfactory results of the talks between the CPV delegation and the PCI delegation had a very important significance in further strengthening mutual understanding, solidarity and coordination between the two parties and two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The CPV delegation welcomed the great achievements recorded by the PCI in its struggle against fascism, against the war-like policy of imperialism and international reaction and against monopoly capitalism with the aim to defend and broaden democracy, protect the life and interests of the working class and other labouring people in Italy and safeguard peace in Europe and the world as a whole. The PCI has become a biggest political party in terms of force and influence, holding an important role and position in the political life in Italy. The CPV delegation expressed its solidarity with and its strong support for the staunch struggle of the PCI and sincerely wished the PCI any more and still greater successes in its revolutionary cause.

The PCI delegation expressed its admiration for the correct leadership of the CPV and President Ho Chi Minh in the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. It held that the successes and experience of the Vietnamese revolution considerably and actively contributed to not only the national liberation movement but also the revolutionary cause of the Italian people as well as of the whole world people. The PCI affirmed its continued support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the construction and defence of their socialist country and considered this its consistent internationalist obligation.

The CPV delegation expressed its sincere gratitude for the valuable support and assistance given by the Communist Party and the democratic and progressive forces of Italy to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in their socialist construction and national defence at present.

The two sides held that world peace and the security of nations were being seriously threatened by the imperialist and international reactionary forces' policy of strenuously stepping up the arms race in an attempt to gain military supremacy, thus confronting mankind with danger of a destructive nuclear war. In such a situation, the primarily important and most urgent task at present of all forces cherishing peace, progress and democracy in the world is to step up their struggle to contribute to repulsing the danger of war, maintaining and consolidating the process of detente and peacefully settling international issues. The CPV delegation fully supported the important peace initiatives of the socialist countries, especially the correct stand of the Soviet Union for preventing the nuclear arms race, easing international tension and consolidating peace and security of nations.

The two sides noted that the tense situation in Europe continued to be aggravated by the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries. They were of the view that emergency measures are necessary to immediately end the arms race, reduce the danger of a nuclear war and eventually seek mutually-acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of armament. In this spirit, they welcomed the recent meeting at Geneva of the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers. They were glad to note new, deeper, broader and stronger developments of obvious anti-U.S. character in the European people's peace movement over the past years.

As regards the situation in Asia and Southeast Asia, the PCI delegation welcomed the position and goodwill of the Vietnamese side which has spared no efforts to restore its normal relations with the People's Republic of China, the indefatigable endeavours of the Vietnamese side to soon arrive at a political solution for the Kampuchea issue, and the Vietnamese side's desire to settle its differences with other countries in Southeast Asia through dialogue and in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the results of the PCI delegation's visit to Vietnam as well as the development of the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two parties, and affirmed that this visit would contribute to consolidating the friendship and developing these relations in the interests of the two peoples and at the noble objectives of our times, namely peace and social progress. The PCI delegation sincerely thanked the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam for the warm hospitality and friendly sentiments they had accorded it during its stay in Vietnam.

COMMENTARY ON ASEAN CONFERENCE STATEMENT

BK151202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Commentary by station editor Nguyen Qui: "World Public Opinion Crosschecked With ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Joint Statement"]

[Text] After examining the seven-point joint statement by ASEAN foreign ministers who recently held a special meeting in Bangkok, some observers said it is as old-fashioned as saying the earth orbits the sun. They criticized Vietnam for so-called illegal and hostile incursions into Thailand. They are worried over the large-scale attacks being conducted by the Cambodian Army supported by the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

However, the ASEAN foreign ministers conference overlooked the cause and discussed only the consequences of the problem. They have thus far often proved themselves similarly lacking in objectivity. However, world public opinion is well aware of the problem. The 18 January 1985 issue of the New Zealand TRIBUNE says: Thailand has let the remnant troops of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries use its territory.

It has used Cambodian refugees and camps as smokescreens to cover up its sabotage against Cambodia. The same paper continues: Thailand has supported the remnant Pol Pot troops in their plot to penetrate Cambodia. It has bombed and shelled many areas in Cambodia, and it must be held responsible for the instability in the region.

The ASEAN foreign ministers conference statement demanded Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Cambodia and called for international support for the various reactionary Khmer groups, including the genocidal Pol Pot clique. However, concerning this statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers, there have been much more correct and clear-sighted statements by world public opinion.

The 22 January 1985 issue of the British TIMES says: While China continues to give aid to the Khmer reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people, it is illogical to demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia. The first thing to be done is to expel the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations and to consider the legitimate demands of the Heng Samrin government.

In its column of readers' letters, the 25 January 1985 issue of CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR criticizes the policy of exerting diplomatic pressure on Vietnam to find a solution to the Cambodian problem. The paper says: This erroneous policy stems from the misunderstanding of historical and current realities in Indochina. If Vietnam had not come to rescue Cambodia, the cultural substance of this country would not have existed as it does now, but it would have been completely destroyed by Pol Pot. The paper continues: The Vietnamese troops might leave Cambodia in a year or so, but the United States and its new ally -- China -- have comprehensively supported the Pol Pot clique and have fostered it along the Thai-Cambodian border so that it can return to Cambodia. The article asserts: The first measure to resolve the Cambodian problem is to eliminate the Pol Pot clique.

In his 22 January 1985 letter to the British TIMES, Professor (Ulari) of the Queen University in Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, also presented an accurate view. He said: Now, one must admit the truth that the Khmer Rouge is the main obstacle on the path of building peace. It is irrational to demand Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia because the Vietnamese forces now serve as a wall to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning.

Regarding the ballyhoo by China and Thailand about the revolutionary Cambodian Armed Forces' coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia to wipe out the Khmer Rouge and Khmer Bleu [Khmer Sanh] along the Thai-Cambodian border, the 10 January 1985 issue of the Indonesian paper MERDEKA rightly analyzed: Vietnam has no other choice than to attack and chase the armed groups of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition out of Cambodian territory.

The attack launched to chase these aggressive elements will promote the consolidation of the border situation so as to carry out the political and socioeconomic development within Cambodia. The chase of these aggressive elements will help guarantee the security situation in Cambodia and enhance the position of Cambodia in the face of allegations by outsiders trying to take advantage of the issue of Cambodia or Indochina or the issue of Southeast Asia in order to fish in troubled waters.

Against such a background, can the ASEAN foreign ministers conference statement persuade world public opinion, including ASEAN public opinion? One of the contradictory and unreasonable points which the general public can see in the statement is that on the one hand, they -- the ASEAN foreign ministers -- advocate a political solution to the Cambodian problem, but on the other, they clamorously call for international support to the ghost Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, both militarily and politically.

The ASEAN countries say they want to resolve quickly the Cambodian problem, but, in fact, they want to prolong this problem by supporting the three-faction coalition government of Cambodia which in reality means support for the restoration of the Pol Pot clique. They pretend to struggle eagerly for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, but, in fact, they oppose or prevent the Cambodian people's revival after the entire nation has just escaped from the hands of the Pol Pot devils.

With ASEAN's unchanged stand and attitude toward the Cambodian problem which is manifested in the joint Bangkok statement, the ASEAN countries have tied themselves to a situation that could have been defused by them. To be more accurate, the ASEAN countries have been driven by Thailand and China to a confrontation with the Indochinese countries. What can they benefit from such a situation?

While attending the closing session of the third meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee on 24 January, Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen openly disclosed: ASEAN's worry about the Cambodian issue has seriously interfered in the achievement of economic gains in the region. It is time for ASEAN countries to further strive for better economic cooperation in order to overcome economic setbacks rather than be concerned with the Cambodian problem.

It is obvious that the joint ASEAN statement and their previous ones as well hold too many contradictions. It can persuade neither world public opinion nor the ASEAN public itself. It does not faithfully reflect the views of the very responsible officials in the ASEAN countries.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL HAILS TREATY WITH CSSR

OW140803 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 14 -- The signing of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia treaty of friendship and cooperation on Feb. 14, 1980 constitutes a landmark in a long-standing relationship built and cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh and President Klement Gottwald, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today. It is also a new development of the militant solidarity and multi-form cooperation between the two countries, the paper notes.

During the past decade, the paper goes on, this relationship has been constantly strengthened and has assumed a new content. The official visit to Czechoslovakia by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by party General Secretary Le Duan in 1975, the official visit to Vietnam by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by party General Secretary Gustav Husak in 1980 and the signing of a treaty for friendship and cooperation, on that occasion were events of paramount importance marking a new period in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The editorial points out that Czechoslovakia is assisting Vietnam in building a number of industrial projects, including a thermo-electric power plant, the construction of which has started in the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Danang. Czechoslovakia has supplied Vietnam with equipment, materials and technology in the building of various production chains in the engineering, chemical and ceramic industries, the paper says. It notes the growing cooperation in other domains such as geology, small industry and handicrafts, the process of agricultural produce and the training of skilled workers. "An important result of the treaty", the paper notes, "is the identity of views of the two parties, states and peoples on major international issues".

"Czechoslovakia's firm support for the national construction and defence of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and for the three countries' initiatives aimed at making Southeast Asia a peaceful, stable and cooperative region bear witness to the Czechoslovak party and state's stand of socialist internationalism," the editorial remarks.

AUSTRALIABEAZLEY ANNOUNCES DETAILS OF MILITARY EXERCISES

BK210858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Details of two military exercises involving Australia were announced today -- both scheduled for next month. In Canberra, the defense minister, Mr Beazley, announced that Australia and the United States warships would take part in an exercise called "Flying Fish" to be held from 8 to 14 March starting at Jervis Bay on the south coast of New South Wales. The exercise would end with the staging of a fleet entry to the port of Brisbane. Patrol aircraft for the exercise would be provided by Australia, the United States, and Canada.

Mr Beazley said the second exercise, called "Tasman Link," would involve Australia and New Zealand defense forces and would be held in the Jervis Bay area from 25 to 29 March.

In announcing the "Tasman Link" exercise in Wellington today, New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, told reporters that plans for the "Tasman Link" exercise had never involved the United States and had begun before his country's row with its ANZUS treaty partner over the nuclear ships issue.

SIR NINIAN AFFIRMS ANZUS TREATY, TIES WITH U.S.

BK210924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] The first Parliament of the Hawke government's second term of office has been officially opened by the governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen. Sir Ninian said the government has pledged to carry out the clear mandate of the Australian people to build upon the achievement of its first term and create a stronger, fairer, and more equitable society.

In his speech to Parliament, Sir Ninian also raised the issue of the ANZUS treaty which links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. He said in its second term, the government expected to continue to enjoy a mature relationship of mutual respect and close cooperation with the United States. The relationship between the two under the ANZUS treaty remained as firm as ever, and Australia's rights and obligations assumed under the treaty were undiminished. He added that Australia would continue to maintain defense cooperation with New Zealand.

Members of Parliament and senators were sworn in earlier, including 23 additional members of the House of Representatives and 12 additional members of the Senate.

DEFENSE EXPERT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ANZUS

HK201142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1129 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Canberra, Feb 20 (AFP) -- An Australian defence expert today stressed the importance to Australia of the ANZUS alliance, linking it the United States and New Zealand. Paul Dibb, a senior research fellow in the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre of the Australian National University, said that without the ANZUS link with Washington, Australian weaponry would cost a great deal more.

Mr. Dibb told journalists that ANZUS, despite its qualifications, was an undoubted deterrent to any potentially hostile nation. Without the ANZUS link to Washington, Australia would have to spend much more on intelligence, Mr. Dibb said. Australia would also lose the flow of defence science and technology and access to sophisticated and highly capable weapons, said the specialist.

Mr. Dibb said he saw no need for a nuclear weapons capacity for the Australian forces and little need for nuclear powered submarines, with their long-range capacity. Mr. Dibb, a former intelligence officer, is to conduct a review of Australian defence capabilities on the basis of self-reliant forces.

Speaking at the same press conference, Defence Minister Kim Beazley said the review of future defence relationships with the United States and New Zealand was continuing, after Wellington's decision to refuse access to its ports for U.S. warships. Washington had now cancelled or withdrawn from five joint exercises in which Australia and New Zealand were involved, the latest being "Roll Call", which also involved Canada and Britain and focused on protecting merchant shipping. Mr. Beazley said there had not been any advice from Washington that the United States had decided to cut New Zealand out of the intelligence exchange.

Mr. Dibb told the press conference he considered it highly unlikely that Australia, which fought in both world wars, would again seek to employ large numbers of troops in distant theatres of war. Australia needed to adjust its forces' structure to a more independent role, Mr. Dibb said. "The consensus would be that the time of distant large-scale forces deployment is past," he added.

Washington yesterday officially informed Australia that it was cancelling the "Roll Call" exercise, which was due to take place in the next three months, a spokesman for Mr. Beazley earlier said. No reason was given, but the cancellation was seen as the latest U.S. move to pressure New Zealand into lifting its ban on the entry of nuclear ships to its ports.

To Appraise Defense Capability

BK201016 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] A man appointed to study Australia's defense capability, Mr Paul Dibb, said today that Australia needed to be more self-reliant in defense. Mr Dibb said Australia's defense force was highly capable, but it did not follow that Australia could maintain its margin of technological superiority over the next 15 years. The federal government announced last week that Mr. Dibb would conduct the most important appraisal of Australia's defense capability since the end of World War I.

Speaking at a news conference in Canberra, Mr. Dibb stressed the need for Australia to have a more independent defense capability, but said this did not necessarily require increased defense spending. He added that he could not see a requirement now or in the future to develop an independent nuclear weapons capability. Mr. Dibb, a senior research fellow at the Australian National University's Strategic and Defense Studies Center, is expected to take 12 months to conduct the defense study.

DISARMAMENT ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S. SPACE DEFENSE

BK200341 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Australia has strongly criticized the failure of the superpowers and international disarmament conferences to achieve any significant results on nuclear issues.

Australia's ambassador for disarmament, Mr Richard Butler, told the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva to work for a positive resumption of arms control talks between the superpowers before it was too late. Mr Butler had sharp criticism for the superpowers, the United States for its proposed space defense system and failure to negotiate on the prevention of nuclear war, and the Soviet Union over failure to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty or a ban on chemical weapons. He was also highly critical of the UN Disarmament Conference for its failure to conclude a single treaty or agreement since it was formed 7 years ago. Mr Butler said Australia's highest priority at the conference was the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE WELCOMES SHULTZ SENATE COMMITTEE STATEMENT

HK210044 Wellington Overseas Service in English 2305 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Interview with Prime Minister David Lange by Leon Diori -- from the "Midday Report" program]

[Text] David Lange today [20 February] welcomed Mr Shultz' statement to the Senate committee, and he's rejected any suggestion that the choice of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Brown to meet him in Los Angeles is a diplomatic slap in the face.

[Begin recording] [Lange] No, it will be nice to see Mr Brown, and I don't regard it as a slap in the face at all.

[Diori] You specifically asked for Mr Brown?

[Lange] Well, I mean, that was the arrangement that was being sought, and that is the arrangement which has been confirmed.

[Diori] Why would you specifically want to meet him, would you then not want to meet Mr Wolfowitz?

[Lange] No, I've met Mr Brown a number of occasions. I'm thinking that it would be good to keep on speaking with him. We know that we will be meeting with Mr Shultz later in the year.

[Diori] Mr Shultz this morning at the Senate hearing was saying that he regards any trade sanctions as being an overreaction. Do you find that statement comforting?

[Lange] Absolutely consistent with what he and I have been saying for some months, and therefore the sort of statement the opposition should now listen to again. They have been trying to whip up action in the United States against the interests of their own country.

[Diori] The other thing he had to say is that the United States [words indistinct], but he has the inference that the ANZUS treaty is going to be, well, held in abeyance, as it were.

[Lange] Well, that's the matter that is a current issue of disagreement, but you will see from that ANZUS is going to be maintained, which is what I have always been saying, and I find that the statement of the secretary of state is what I regard as responsible. It is something that is straightforward, honest, and consistent, and I hope that that message gets across to New Zealand and the American public. [end recording]

On Upcoming Meeting in U.S.

HK210036 Wellington Overseas Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister says he does not regard it as a diplomatic slap in the face that he is only meeting with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Brown when he goes to Los Angeles next week. The secretary of state, George Shultz, will be in California the day before Mr Lange, but says other engagements won't allow him to stay on for talks on New Zealand's antinuclear stance. Mr Lange says it was specifically arranged for him to see William Brown, whom he's dealt with before. He has a scheduled meeting with Mr Shultz later in the year.

Speaking yesterday before a Senate committee hearing on possible trade sanctions against New Zealand, Mr Shultz warned against an American overreaction, and said the United States intends to keep ANZUS intact. Mr Lange said the national opposition ought to listen to that statement.

A British cabinet minister says his government may soon ask New Zealand to allow a visit next year by one of its warships. The minister for defense procurement, Adam Butler, says like the Americans, his government has a policy of not confirming or denying whether its ships are nuclear-capable. Mr Butler, who is visiting New Zealand, says he's left our minister of defense, Mr Frank O'Flynn, in no doubt that the British Government disagrees with our antinuclear stance. He said Britain is worried that New Zealand's attitude will spread to other countries with similar views. Mr Butler says Britain and New Zealand are still good friends, but disagree on how peace should be preserved.

AFP: LANGE SAYS NO NEW PROPOSALS TO U.S.

HK210656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Wellington, Feb 21 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange will be taking no new initiatives in the United States early next week to end the row between New Zealand and the U.S. over his government's ban on nuclear warships.

Mr. Lange said at a press conference today that when he meets U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Brown in Los Angeles next week, he hoped "to achieve an understanding from him that the New Zealand Government is certainly pro-ANZUS, pro-American and that some of the reporting which has taken place in the U.S. is just horribly misleading."

But he said he had nothing new to put to the State Department official to find a way out of the nuclear row.

Mr. Lange said "we will talk about that of course" when asked whether he would protest U.S. moves to freeze New Zealand out of defence meetings and exercises.

Mr. Lange will spend a day in Los Angeles and address a meeting of businessmen on New Zealand foreign policy en route to the United Kingdom to participate in an Oxford Union debate with American Moral Majority leader Rev. Jerry Falwell.

MOKHTAR DENIES OFFICIAL'S NOUMEA TRIP POSTPONED

BK191147 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 Feb 85 pp 1,12

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has denied a report from Noumea that Indonesia has postponed the sending of its diplomat to New Caledonia.

Mr Mokhtar told a press conference in the Foreign Affairs Department on Friday: "Today the diplomat is attending a Foreign Affairs Department executive meeting and he could leave for New Caledonia afterward."

The foreign minister reiterated that the official to be sent to New Caledonia is a Foreign Affairs Department staffer and "is not going to New Caledonia as a representative of the Indonesian Government." Mr Mokhtar explained that "were he representing the government, he would hold talks with New Caledonian leaders."

The news that the official's trip to New Caledonia had been postponed was published by SINAR HARAPAN on Thursday 7 February. The news was based on what the Indonesian consul in the New Caledonian capital of Noumea told a SINAR HARAPAN reporter who visited the French territory.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar also said that the Indonesian diplomat to be sent is not regarded as being on a fact-finding mission; otherwise, Indonesia would be accused of interfering in the internal affairs of New Caledonia.

Mr Mokhtar added that the diplomat's visit is intended to show the Indonesian nationals in New Caledonia that the Indonesian Government "is paying attention to them at a time when there is an independence movement going on around them." Upon his arrival, the Foreign Affairs Department official will advise or give directives to the Indonesian nationals not to get involved in the politics there.

The foreign minister also said that the situation in New Caledonia has worsened lately, to the point that there are casualties. In view of that the government is paying serious attention to Indonesian nationals there.

A chance to choose their preference was given to about 3,000 people of Indonesian origin who had been French nationals.

The Indonesian foreign minister went on to say that Indonesia's statement of support of for the independence movement in New Caledonia has been misinterpreted. It has been portrayed as if the Indonesian Government supports only one party's aspirations for independence, whereas Indonesia says that the independence movement in New Caledonia should bear in mind the interests of other parties.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN RETURNS FROM GULF, SPEAKS TO PRESS

Need To Counterbalance USSR

BK181435 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, says Singapore believes that there is a need for the increasing Soviet presence in the region to be balanced by the presence of another superpower. Therefore, he said, we have to be concerned with any development that reduces the effectiveness of U.S. forces in this part of the world. Mr Dhanabalan made these points to reporters at the airport after returning from a visit to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

On the Cambodian situation, Mr Dhanabalan reiterated that both ASEAN and the Cambodian national forces believe in guerrilla warfare instead of fighting from fixed positions along the border. He said that Vietnamese capture of nationalist border bases will only drive the freedom fighters into the interior of Cambodia. He described this as a good development.

On bilateral economic relations between Singapore and the UAE and Qatar, Mr Dhanabalan said all three countries agree that the the government can only create the framework for the private sectors to undertake joint ventures and improve trade. He said Qatar is interested to sell liquefied natural gas and other petrochemical products to Singapore. He said this is to be referred to the local petrochemical industries and the Public Utilities Board to follow up.

Concern Over ANZUS Rift

HK190440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0335 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Singapore, Feb 19 (AFP) -- Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan has expressed concern over the rift in the ANZUS defence alliance and said the "misunderstanding" among the members should be studied in detail.

Mr Dhanabalan, who was speaking to reporters on his return last night after a visit to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, said the member countries should take into consideration the "increasing Soviet presence" in this region. "This must be balanced by the presence of the U.S. Armed Forces", Mr Dhanabalan said.

The rift in the ANZUS alliance, which links the United States, Australia and New Zealand, followed the Wellington government's ban on visits by U.S. nuclear ships recently. The U.S. has pulled out of an ANZUS meeting on military communications due to have started from yesterday.

During the Gulf visit the Singapore minister had extensive discussions on ways to strengthen cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Gulf Cooperation Council. The six-nation ASEAN grouping is comprised of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

MARCOS DISMISSES IDEA OF EARLY ELECTIONS

HK201207 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos today dismissed as persistent speculation from opposition quarters that the 1987 presidential election might be held in advance this year. He stressed that holding an election this year would require an amendment to the Constitution. He cited section 3, Article 7 of the charter which provides that the president will be elected for a term of 6 years. President Marcos was elected with an overwhelming majority in 1981 and will not be up for reelection before 1987. Speculation that the president may decide to advance the election by 2 years has driven the fragmented opposition into feverish preparations to devise a formula for the selection of a candidate to oppose the president in a special election.

MILITARY GROUP EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR RAMOS

HK190910 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] A group of young military officers has deplored the atrocities and the widespread graft and corruption pervading the entire military, calling these abuses as not only divisive and causing great demoralization among the lower echelons of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], but also a major blemish on the image of the soldier as a defender of the country and the Filipino people.

In a statement of concern sent to MALAYA, the AFP officers specifically called the implication of then AFP chief of staff Gen Fabian C. Ver to the Aquino-Galman double murder as "the culmination of the long-standing embarrassment" they have felt for "the atrocities and the abuse of authority committed by other officials and men of the AFP." The group claimed to be graduates of the Philippines Military Academy [PMA] and belong to PMA classes 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984. "We view with concern the many anomalies committed by various members of the military: From the reported robbery and holdup incidents involving lower ranking AFP men; to the alleged organized carnapping, dollar-salting, murder, and graft and corruption involving the general headquarters in Camps Aguinaldo, Crame and Magsaysay; to the tongs [type of bribe] and protection money received by even ordinary enlisted men; to the promotion of less deserving and junior officers and men, particularly those belonging to the Presidential Security Command, over the senior, more experienced, more competent and seasoned members of the AFP; and to the dictations of politicians to influence military decisions, thus erasing the military's so-called neutrality over the affairs of the state, the group said in the statement. The group said that the unabated incidence of these atrocities by military men have caused "great demoralization" over a wide segment of the military. "Our morale is at its lowest ebb, and only the appointment of a military leader of known credibility, uprightness and prestige can restore our own confidence and composure," the group added. They said that they could only cite one military official who could restore unity among the various agencies of the AFP.

"Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos is one such official, but at the moment, because of the lack of authority and the absence of a direct mandate by the president, Gen. Ramos is still powerless in his acting capacity," the group said. "We clamor for the full-time appointment of Gen. Ramos as AFP chief of staff," the group said in the statement. "He does not know us, but we believe in his leadership and our confidence is in him. You can survey the entire military organization and Gen. Ramos will emerge as the only official the entire military force wants to act as its head." "Of course, the extendee generals who have no delicadeza will vote for Gen. Ver," they added. "But except for Gen. Agunod and Gen. Ramos, we admire no other leader in the entire AFP."

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